

American Fruits

International Trade Journal
of Commercial Horticulture

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Featuring Commercial Horticulture in all its Phases of
Nursery Stock, Orchard, Landscape Planting, Distribution
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1915

Number 5

PAINESVILLE NURSERIES



Chestnuts Are Ripe

This is a seasonable topic. The boys with their sacks and clubs are afield, calling attention to the last, and among the most valuable crops of the year, NUTS. The planter, with optimistic foresight, considers the fruit, the **effect** of his planting; the Nurseryman's interest centers in the **cause**, which is the planting of young trees. Now let us all get together while nuts and suggestive opportunity are ripe, and sell and plant a lot of nut trees this fall, at mutual profit. The Painesville Nurseries have always been leaders in the distribution of hardy Nut trees, and desire a continuation of your patronage in this line.

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who is short. Some of our friends in the trade seem to be a little backward about placing their accustomed orders for storage, probably a case of "Safety First" during war times. The majority, however, are going to give Hard Times a run for the money. Here's for rosy prospects and good times,—and our share of your business!

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American Fruits Directory of Organizations

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American Association of Park Superintendents—J. J. Levison, Brooklyn, N. Y.
American Genetic Association—G. M. Rommel, Washington, D. C.
American Pomological Society—Prof. E. R. Lake, 2033 Park Road, Washington, D. C.
American Society of Landscape Architects—Alling S. DeForest, Rochester, N. Y.
American Rose Society—Benjamin Hammond, Beacon, N. Y.
American Seed Trade Association—C. E. Kendal, Cleveland, O.
Apple Advertisers of America—U. Grant Border, Baltimore, Md.
British Horticultural Trades Association—Charles E. Pearson, Lowtham, Notts, England.
Canadian Horticultural Association—Jullus Luck, Montreal.
Eastern Fruit Growers' Association—T. B. Symons, College Park, Md.
International Apple Shippers' Association—R. G. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.
Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Society—James Handly, Quincy, Ill.
Missouri Valley Horticultural Society—A. V. Wilson, Kansas City, Mo.
National Council of Horticulture—H. C. Irish, 4206 Castleman Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
National Horticultural Congress—Freeman L. Reed, Council Bluffs, Ia.
National Nut Growers' Association—J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.
Northern Nut Growers' Association—Dr. W. C. Deming, Georgetown, Conn.
Ontario Fruit Growers' Association—P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto, Canada.
Ornamental Growers' Association—C. J. Malloy, Rochester, N. Y.
Peninsula Horticultural Society—Wesley Webb, Dover, Del.
Royal Horticultural Society—Rev. W. Wilks, Vincent Sq., London, S. W., England.
Railway Gardening Association—W. F. Hutchison, Sewickley, Pa.
Society for Horticultural Science—C. P. Close, Washington, D. C.
Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists—John Young, New York.
Union Horticulture Professionnelle Internationale—C. Van Lennep, The Hague, Holland.

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Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.
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AMERICAN FRUITS MAGAZINE---November, 1915

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WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Orchard, Field and Nursery. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

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Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every news corner of the Continent.

It represents, as its name implies, the Fruits of American industry in one of the greatest callings—Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

Ralph T. Olcott, Editor and Manager.

123-125 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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We can furnish Apple Seedlings, fine long straight or branched roots, grown from French Crab seed or we can furnish just as fine stocks grown from Vermont seed. We can furnish all grades in both straight and branched roots.

Do not take anybody else's opinion of the grades, be your own judge. Get a sample and order the grade you want.

When ready to place your order for Apple Seedlings remember we are very extensive growers and have a large plant of both French Crab and Vermont Apple seed. We have all grades—running from heavy 7-12 m. m. branched or straight roots, to the No. 4 transplanting grade.

Our No. 1 3-16 and all up straight root grade is exceptionally fine. We will make special grades if ordered early, at very close prices. We arrange to ship at car load rates to all important points. We want your business. Let us price your wants and send you a sample of the best Apple Seedlings grown.

F. W. Watson & Co.

Topeka, Kansas

Apple and Pear Seedling Specialists

American Fruits

Commercial Horticulture, Nurseries and Arboriculture

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y., Post Office as second-class mail matter

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1915

No. 5

After a lapse of all these years and the expenditure of much talk and many official announcements, regarding short-paid foreign postage, the government has decided to notify senders of under paid matter that more postage is needed.

Every postoffice has a handy rubber stamp reading: "Held for postage." For some reason apparently this cannot be used on a letter addressed to France and bearing only a two-cent stamp. No: the under paid letter must be sent forward, though plainly lacking the required postage, and the recipient in France must pay double the regular rate on delivery to him of the letter. And all the time this is going on the rubber stamp, "Held for postage," is used vigorously on domestic mail where the inconvenience of short payment is usually a small matter! The best that has been done so far is indicated in this statement, dated September 30, from the Postmaster General, Mr. A. S. Burleson:

"With reference to your letter of August 23, 1915, relative to short-paid postage on mail for foreign countries I am pleased to inform you that this department's instructions to postmasters to hold such matter whenever practicable and request the senders to supply the deficient postage is producing satisfactory results"

A distinguished Russian scientist, Peter Shscheett, came all the way from the land of the Czar to study the horticultural practices of the Iowa Agricultural experiment station at Ames, Iowa.

Mr. Shscheett, who is chief horticulturist of the Agricultural experiment station of southern Russia, came to Iowa State College especially to confer with S. A. Beach in regard to the organization and methods of management of its horticultural experiment work.

In southern Russia, as in the upper Mississippi valley, apple trees propagated on common commercial stock, are proving very short lived. The pioneer work being done along this line by Mr. Beach proved very interesting to Mr. Shscheett who intends to visit the experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., to study the orchard soil management work that was done by Mr. Beach while he was at that station.

It is only a few years since California went into the business of raising lemons. Now comes an official report to the effect that twenty thousand young trees in that state will soon come into bearing, which will double the domestic supply. It will take management to prevent this increased output from swamping the market. The California Fruit Growers' Exchange lemon

shippers have organized a company to manufacture by-products from the lower grades of fruit. The plant is under construction and the business will be handled on a co-operative basis, the growers receiving the full returns for the by-products after the cost of operation is deducted. From \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000 worth of lemon oil, citrate of lime, and other lemon by-products are imported annually into the United States. These products can be manufactured successfully in California, according to the commerce report, from the lower grades of fruit that are not worth shipping, as well as from fruit that demoralizes the markets because of its inferior quality.

An incident of the progress of the prohibition movement in the west is the action of F. R. Salter, Spokane, Wash., who has begun the manufacture of cider on a large scale with a retail dispensary for selling cider directly to the consumer. He said: "Apple cider is a most healthful drink and has not received its entitled recognition by general use. I plan to put in a delivery system that will make it easy for cider to reach Spokane homes, and, if possible, make cider a standard household article. Its manufacture will provide a market for cull apples than can not be shipped and I want to say that not a wormy apple will be used in my plant."

The trustees of the eighth National Apple show have discussed the matter of popularizing cider as a standard drink and it is probable that free cider will be made one of the features of the apple show this year.

Because of the scarcity of willow wood due to the European war, the Michigan Agricultural college is about to establish experimental plots in three sections of the state to prove that willow trees can be successfully grown in Michigan.

"Although willow wood for furniture has been imported from Europe in the past and is now being brought to this state from Japan under great difficulty at high cost, I can see no reason why the timber cannot be produced on almost any wet land in the southern part of the state," said Prof. A. K. Chittenden, head of the department of forestry.

"We intend to plant 30,000 trees to the acre on plots at Grand Rapids, Ionia and Spring Lake near Muskegon. Trees planted one year will be ready to harvest the following year and should furnish a very profitable crop for Michigan farmers. A crop ranging from two to three tons to the acre can be harvested from each acre so planted. The chief difficulty found in experiments in growing willows in Maryland and other east-

ern states has been in the refusal of manufacturers to accept the stock unpeeled. This will be overcome in Michigan if it can be shown that willows can be grown satisfactorily.

President E. S. Welch of the American Association of Nurserymen, has called a meeting of the executive committee of the Association to be held in Kansas City, Dec. 8-9, in connection with the annual meeting of the Western Association of Nurserymen. It is expected that the chairman of important appointed committees will also be present. President Welch would like to have any matters of moment brought to the attention of the committees at that time, as they may occur to members. "I should like to have the membership feel free to express wishes regarding any matter," says President Welch.

Nurserymen who believe in publicity may see opportunity for extending the use of nursery stock through the activities of their local boards of trade upon the following basis: The opportunity of the town lies in the country. The town is built on farm profits; on what farmers produce in excess of their home needs. In fact, towns are liabilities, not assets—consumers, not legitimate producers. Towns are the natural evolution and outgrowth of necessity—places to store and distribute the world's surplus products through the channels of commerce. Business is so sympathetic, so sensitive to crop production that the forecast of a poor wheat or corn crop affects the markets of the world. When the harvest fields smile, towns wax fat, and factories increase the pay roll. The old fashioned Chamber of Commerce, with its cash bonuses and free factory sites, is rapidly passing away. Instead of grabbing business from each other, towns are beginning to look to the country, out in the fields. We must not forget that every farm is a factory, and that in every state there are thousands of these factories which need our best thought and effort to make them productive.

Two carloads of New Mexico apples arrived in Galveston, Texas, Oct. 7. These apples are said to be about the best that have appeared on that market this year. They are grown in the high altitudes of New Mexico's mountainous districts, where the weather nearly always is cool and where irrigation makes it possible to give the trees artificial rain when nature is lagging. These apples are selling for \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box wholesale.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Texas Nurserymen In Fifteenth Annual Session

A comprehensive educational campaign to teach customers modern methods for caring for fruit trees and shrubbery will be carried on by the Texas Nurserymen's association as a result of a decision reached in the afternoon session of the first day of the annual convention in Waco Sept. 29-30. Every member will be asked to write some timely article on care of trees and shrubs during the critical periods of the year, these to be sent to the publicity committee of the association and published in farm and daily papers. In addition each member was urged to prepare articles for publication in his local papers.

The morning session was largely taken up with the address of welcome by Mayor J. W. Riggins, the response by C. C. Mayhew of Sherman, and the reports of officers and chairmen of standing committees. The delegates were taken for an automobile tour of the city, ending at the Fish Pond, where a barbecue supper was served. M. Falkner, Waco, arranged an exhibit of fruit trees, vines and ornamental plants.

THOSE PRESENT

Among those present were: President W. B. Munson, Denison; M. Falkner, Waco; John Gorham, Bosqueville, president of Farmers' Congress; E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; Ed L. Ayers, chief inspector of orchards and nurseries, Austin; L. J. Tackett, Fort Worth; J. T. Ozburn, Lindale; J. R. Mayhew, Waxahachie; G. W. Weaver, Swan; P. C. Moore, Tyler; J. M. Thompson, Waco; J. B. Baker, Fort Worth; A. C. Franklin, Rockdale; J. H. Arbenz, Sarita; O. K. Phillips, Rockdale; H. E. Cannon, Henderson; M. S. Shamburger, Tyler; S. P. Ford, Tyler; W. D. Griffing, Port Arthur; Tom J. Woulfe, Waco.

In his annual address President Munson said that he had asked for co-operation of the members at the beginning, receiving a fair response. He referred to the publications of the association, urging that subjects assigned nurserymen be handled, so as to better inform all. The last year, he said, was a good year for stock, but the war had scared the nurserymen, some of them cutting prices, and this had had a bad effect; he thought this should be discouraged. The membership work during the year had been reasonably satisfactory only. There were 200 nurserymen in Texas, and only about 30 were now enrolled as members; this should not be, and he hoped for better things. He told of plans which had been carried out to increase membership. He thought the association had on hand probably \$40 to \$50 in money, the secretary would send a report on this at once. He thought the committee on publicity should be continued, and the work increased.

OKLAHOMA LAWS

The report of J. R. Mayhew of Waxahachie, chairman of the legislation committee, precipitated a great deal of discussion of the Oklahoma inspection laws effective on shipments of nursery stock into that state from Texas. Speaking to his report, Mr. Mayhew stated that the Oklahoma law was unfair to Texas nurserymen, requiring the shipper to comply with a great amount of useless red tape and post a bond of \$1000. After considerable discussion it was voted to have a committee of the association consider the proposed uniform inspection law for the United States and report at the afternoon session whether it would be to the interest of the association to endorse the law. At the beginning of the afternoon session J. R. Mayhew, Ed L.

Ayres and J. B. Baker of Fort Worth were named by President Munson as a committee to report on the uniform inspection law. The report of the committee was received prior to adjournment in the afternoon. Its adoption by the association carried with it endorsement of the law and co-operation with other state associations and the national association to effect its passage. A telegram embodying the above decision was sent to the Oklahoma Nurserymen's association which was in session at Oklahoma City.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Mayhew, who was officially commended for his work as chairman of the legislation committee.

President Munson named these committees:

Resolutions—W. D. Griffing, J. M. Thompson, O. K. Phillips.

Exhibits—Mordis Falkner, J. H. Arbenz, J. E. Ogburn.

STATE BOARD HORTICULTURE

J. H. Arbenz of Sarita, spoke on "The Nurserymen's Interest in a State Board of Horticulture." The first idea was to have a separate board, but later an effort was made to have the state board of agriculture take up the proposition. Nothing definite had yet been accomplished, though the nurserymen were doing a great public service in Texas. He thought the matter should be gone into carefully, as it was very important. There would be a lot of money available, he understood, from the state funds, for extension work, later, and the nurserymen should be included in the disposition of such funds. The following committee on a state horticultural board was named by President Munson: J. B. Baker, Fort Worth; A. C. Franklin, Rockdale, and L. C. Tackett, Fort Worth.

J. B. Baker, reporting for the horticultural committee, submitted the following report:

"Whereas, there is available during the present fiscal year the Smith-Lever fund, amounting to \$80,000 for extension work along agricultural lines in this state, and,

"Whereas, we believe those having charge of this work plan to use an equitable part of this fund to aid in the horticultural development of the state to the director of extension work, to the Texas State Horticultural society, to Texas Florists' association and any other organization desiring to co-operate in this work."

The report was unanimously adopted.

W. D. Griffing of Port Arthur spoke on "The Best Methods We Have Found of Handling Palms, Citrus Trees and Other Tropical Fruits in the Rio Grande Valley," substituting for George Bowyer, manager of the Griffing nursery at San Benito.

"Notes on New or Little Known Ornamental Shrubs" by J. D. Baker of Fort Worth, was an interesting discussion of the rarer ornamental plants with an especially interesting discussion of the *Abelia grandiflora* and the *Abelia floribunda*.

HANDLING PECAN TREES

E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney upon invitation substituted for F. T. Ramsey of Austin, giving an interesting and practical discussion of "A Way to Plant Pecan and Persimmon Trees So That They Will All Live." Mr. Kirkpatrick stated that the secret of making these plants live after transplanting was to take up some of the original earth with the roots when moving, leaving this earth about the roots in their new location. He explained the use of mechanical means

to retain the earth about the roots of the tree, but said that these were not necessary when care was used in digging the trees and transplanting them. W. D. Griffing of Port Arthur added to the discussion with some of the experiences of his firm during the last year. He said that more than 15,000 pecan and persimmon trees had been sold by his firm during the last year, and so far as he knew none of them had died. He explained his system of inducing a healthy growth of roots along the lateral system, which he said was best for this character of trees. Mr. Griffing illustrated his statements with some specimens of the tree as grown on his nurseries.

The horticulturists of the Texas lower coast country are beginning to get their bearings, was the statement of J. H. Arbenz of Sarita, who spoke on the subject, "The Horticultural Outlook in the Texas Lower Coast Country." Mr. Arbenz stated that with the development of the country and with the settling down of the people the demand for trees and shrubs for home orchards and ornamental purposes was steadily increasing and gave promise of great scope in the near future.

ARTICLES IN NEWSPAPERS

Mr. Arbenz started a lively discussion by referring to his experience in using advertising space in his home newspapers to induce people to use more nursery stock. J. B. Baker declared that the dissemination of such information need not be an expense to the nurserymen, as the press of the state would be glad to publish such free of charge on account of its general interest to the public as well as to the nurseryman.

That there are 500,000 homes in the state, and not more than 25,000 with home orchards and shrubbery, was the statement of E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, who stated that it was to the interest of the nurserymen to show the people how to care for their trees after they had been bought. Mr. Kirkpatrick advanced the idea that overbearing is one of the principal reasons why fruit trees, especially peach trees, die in this section. He said that if growers would practice thinning the fruit just before it forms a seed to the proportion of five cut off to one allowed to stay, the life of the tree would be saved, the increased vitality of the tree would make it immune from disease and insects, and the quality and sometimes the quantity of the crop would be greatly improved. He also referred to the lack of knowledge as to the plant food needed in the soil by the tree. Lack of this was given as another cause why trees die after bearing a few years. He urged that the nurserymen join in the diversification campaign from an altruistic standpoint, declaring that he would like to see every home in the state with its orchard and plentiful supply of fruits for the children of the home, even if all the trees so planted were raised from seedlings, and not a one of them supplied by the nurserymen in the usual way. Mr. Kirkpatrick's remarks were greeted with applause.

In response to a question as to what per cent of his receipts a nurseryman should devote to publicity, L. J. Trackett of Fort Worth answered that a satisfactory amount of general publicity need not cost the nurseryman anything, as newspapers would be

Continued on Page 119

If it relates to Commercial Horticulture it is in "American Fruits."

Value of Dynamite In Orchard Planting

R. C. WALTON, Fruit City, Mo.

Our country is a network of hills and valleys with long ridges, in many places the ridges being a quarter of a mile wide.

It is all of a sedimentary formation and has an abundance of lime. The whole of the country was originally covered with a heavy growth of pine, oak, hickory and walnut; most of the pine was removed years ago, but there still remains a quantity of oak and hickory.

The soil of the orchard is a sand loam with subsoil of sand-clay. The depth of stratified solid rock here at Fruit City is 190 feet. There are lots of loose rock on the surface, especially on the east and south slopes of the hills.

Among the first things that we determined on was that dynamite should be used in the planting of every tree and grape vine; that determination we have religiously adhered to. From the first tree and vine planted in 1912 up to and including the last planted this spring the Red Cross Dynamite has been constantly used.

We have now over 400 acres planted, consisting of 17,000 apple trees, 7,500 peach trees and 9,000 grape vines.

While we do not minimize the great value of thorough preparation of the soil by plowing and harrowing, and clean cultivation of the trees after planting, in no small measure, I attribute the remarkable growth, and the early bearing of both peach, apple and grape vines to the use of Red Cross explosives in our planting.

The following reasons appeal to me for the past and future use of dynamite in orchard planting:

1st. It loosens up the ground to a depth of from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet, hence no obstruction for the roots of trees and vines to penetrate downward instead, as is often the case in planting by dug holes, a small bunch of roots clustered close to the surface.

2d. The use of dynamite shatters the inert mineral matter in the subsoil and makes it available for the use of the tree immediately.

3d. It forms a reservoir so that the heavy rainfalls of the early spring and late fall are conserved. While I use the term reservoir I do not wish to imply that there is standing water or that the roots are foot wet, the water is scattered through the subsoil, and in the dry weather by capillary action is made available to the trees.

This was proven beyond the shadow of a doubt in 1914 (last year). It was the driest summer we have had in the Ozarks for 13 years; during the months of May, June and July we had nine weeks and not one drop of rain fell, and yet, in spite of the long-continued drought, our trees planted last spring made in the three months above mentioned a growth of from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet. Others who did not use dynamite lost from 5 per cent. to 80 per cent. of their planting. Our loss was less than 1½ per cent.

Texas Nurserymen

Continued from Page 118

glad to print it for the benefit of their subscribers.

President Munson said the nurserymen were probably at fault in not preparing articles for papers, magazines, etc. He confessed that he had not done all he should have done.

W. D. Griffing said many of the nurserymen did not know just how to prepare these

articles, and perhaps there ought to be some one charged regularly with this work.

J. H. Arbenz said that the publicity must be backed up by the best service in order to secure permanent success. He thought actual demonstrations, right on the ground, were the best publicity agencies in the world.

UNIFORM INSPECTION

The committee on uniform inspection, J. R. Mayhew, Edward L. Ayres and J. B. Baker, reported:

"We, your committee appointed to consider the nursery inspection law recommended by the National Association of Inspectors and the American Association of Nurserymen looking to uniform inspection laws of nurseries and orchards of America, recommend—(1) That the Texas Nurserymen's association endorse the principle of uniform inspection of nurseries and orchards, approve the draft of law as recommended by the National Association of Inspectors and Nurserymen; and (2) Instruct the legislative committee of this association to labor with other associations for the enactment of a uniform law governing the matter of inspection."

J. R. Mayhew reported on the reorganization of the American Association of Nurserymen at the Detroit meeting last June. He said:

"Our executive committee held a meeting before leaving Detroit, and mapped out its work. We began a movement for a national standard of inspection and if the association accomplishes nothing more than this, it will have been worth while.

A resolution was adopted providing a committee on arbitration, to settle difficulties between members. Those who will not agree to the judgments of this committee are barred from membership."

Mr. Mayhew closed with an invitation for all the nurserymen present to join the national association and attend the convention next June at Milwaukee.

OFFICERS ELECTED

These officers were elected:

Wm. B. Munson of Denison, president;
J. M. Ramsey of Austin, vice president;
John S. Kerr of Sherman, secretary-treasurer.

KNOX NURSERIES

Cherry Trees

One and two years old. The best the market affords

H. M. Simpson & Sons,
VINCENNES, IND.

urer; E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, member of the executive committee of the Texas Farmers' congress.

At the banquet which concluded the meeting five-minute speeches were made on the following subjects:

When home owners refuse or fail to plant grafted trees, shall we induce them to plant seeds and cuttings in order to supply their children with needed sweets and acids?—M. Falkner.

Experiences in hunting for varieties that bear every year—F. T. Ramsey.

The importance of the correct and truthful naming and descriptions of varieties—J. B. Baker.

Choosing varieties best suited to each zone or locality—J. S. Kerr.

Fundamental causes of enemies and diseases of trees and plants in order to secure remedies—Eltweed Pomeroy.

The cost and value of trees and plants—C. C. Mayhew.

Are our inspection laws an asset or a liability?—L. J. Trackett.

What is the proper ratio between retail and wholesale prices?—J. M. Ramsey.

Discovery and introduction of new and improved varieties of fruits to displace old and inferior varieties—E. W. Kirkpatrick.

Shall large planters have same prices of nurserymen?—A. C. Franklin.

What can we do with the unscrupulous and irresponsible tree dealer. (Distinctive from the legitimate salesman)—J. R. Mayhew.

E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., of Delaware, has succeeded to the business of E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Company of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$120,000,000. The name of the new corporation is the name of the original concern established in 1802 by E. I. DuPont de Nemours.

LEVAVASSEUR & FILS
Ussy and Orleans FRANCE

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Fruit and Ornamental
STOCKS

Sole American Agents:

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS
51 Barclay Street, or P. O. Box 752
NEW YORK

Large stock CLEMATIS PANICULATA,
2-year and 3-year
Also SHRUBS and HERBACEOUS PLANTS
for Fall 1915

T. R. NORMAN
PAINESVILLE, O.
(Successor to Norman & Hacker)

LOUIS LEROY'S NURSERIES COMPANY,

ANGERS, FRANCE

L. LEVAVASSEUR and L. COURANT, Proprietors-Directors

Established 1795

Wholesale Growers and Exporters of
Pear, Apple, Mahaleb, Mazzard, Myroblan and Angers Quince Stocks
Forest Trees (seedlings and transplanted), Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs
Manetti, Multiflora and Roses
Also a full line of Ornamental Stocks

Extract from General Catalogue (Edition A. F.) gratis and free on demand:

Against 12 cents (Cost of Postage) and 25 cents—Cost of the Volume—(which sum of 25 cents will be refunded at the first Order of the value of least \$10), our General Illustrated descriptive and analytical Catalogue (Edition A. F.), 385 Pages and 135 explanatory Vignettes giving the full descriptive Nomenclature with Prices of all the Plants which we cultivate, will be sent free to any person applying for same

High Praise for Pedigreed Trees

One of the still disputed questions is that regarding the merit of the pedigreed tree. Perhaps the most ardent advocate of pedigreed nursery stock is Joseph Moncrief, Winfield, Kan. A few weeks ago a party of twenty bankers, business men and newspaper men, as the guests of Mr. Moncrief, enjoyed an automobile trip up the Arkansas valley to view commercial orchards in harvest season. At the 300-acre orchard of John Alter & Sons, in the Belle Plaine region of Sumner county, Mr. Moncrief gave a practical demonstration of the results of his "Pedigreed trees." On one side was an orchard fourteen years old set with nursery stock of the ordinary kind while right along side of it was one ten years old set with Moncrief's pedigreed stock. The difference was marked. The non-pedigreed orchard was uneven, some of the trees one size and some another, the fruit differed in size and coloring, some trees bore only on one side and some were idlers. In the pedigreed orchard the trees were of uniform size and shape, the fruit of fine color and size and the trees were all bearers. Mr. Alter stated that the pedigreed orchard would produce double the bushels per acre this year over the non-pedigreed orchard, and that the fruit from the pedigreed trees would grade higher, both in formation and color. He said with this experience before him if he couldn't get pedigreed trees at any less he would willingly pay five dollars a piece for them than to plant non-pedigreed stock.

Mr. Alter went to Sumner county in 1871 and settled about four miles northeast of Belle Plaine. He has something over 12,000

apple trees, but about 5,000 of them are young and are not bearing yet. Nevertheless he will put 50,000 bushels of apples in storage this year, or approximately two train loads, of fifty cars each.

Mr. Alter has not lost an apple crop in forty years. He has an irrigating plant and when a dry season comes on he pumps the Arkansas river among the trees. This plant is well equipped for raising sufficient water not only to save the trees but to make a big crop of apples every year. In about three years from now he will be marketing about 100,000 bushels of apples annually. His trees will run about seven bushels of apples each per year.

The spraying of over 12,000 trees annually is something of a job also. To this work Mr. Alter gives a great deal of attention. In other words he is a thorough apple man.

Like all of the pioneers of the Arkansas Valley, Mr. Alter had a hard time at the beginning, but he is now reaping the reward of that German industry he has employed, and the German thrift which he has always pursued. He has in all 320 acres, almost entirely under fruit and five sturdy boys who help him to make a success of raising it.

He has five varieties in alternating rows and he keeps the ground in the very pink of condition.

Henderson county, recognized for many years as the largest producer of apples in Kentucky, will produce over 200,000 bushels of fine apples this year. To date both cold storages are full and growers are shipping to Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Evansville for storage. Forty-five thousand barrels have been stored at Henderson.

Personal

The Lake Garfield Nursery Co., at Bartow, Fla., has taken over the Brown Nursery.

Jackson Dawson, superintendent of Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday October 5.

The Prudential Nursery Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., has the contract to plant an 18-acre park at Auburn, Ind.

Clarence Bock, proprietor of the Sunny-side Nursery, will donate 10 prizes of \$2.50 each in the early spring planting campaign in Burlington, Ia.

W. W. Hunt & Co., Hartford, Conn., were awarded first prize by the Connecticut Fair Association for their exhibit of evergreens and shrubs; also diplomas for display of boxwoods.

Prof. A. F. Blakeslee has resigned the chair of botany at the Connecticut Agricultural College to accept a position at the Carnegie Station for Experimental Evolution at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. His valuable investigation work in the line of genetics will be continued in his new location.

P. M. Koster, nurseryman, of Boskoop, Holland, was a visitor at the offices of the D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill., recently. Mr. Koster is an attaché of the court of Queen Wilhelmina and was therefore forbidden to tell much of the war situation. He does not see Holland implicated in the colossal European struggle, and would not talk on rumors of alleged breach of neutrality by Germany. The large number of Belgian refugees in Holland and the general financial depression evident in all parts of Europe were subjects into which Mr. Koster went into detail. For the past six months four Belgians have been housed at his estate.

Quality, Service, Price:

These three; but the greatest of these is Quality. The Combination makes Value. I want discriminating, careful buyers to write for my offers on

Ampelopsis Veitchii
Clematis—Paniculata and large-flowering
Berberis Thunbergii
Spirea—Van Houtte and Anthony Waterer
and other things

Elegant Stock, Well Graded, Properly Packed; Value, PLUS
FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS and Young Ornamental Stock
for nursery planting sold for

MR. F. DELAUNAY,
ANGERS, FRANCE

Good grower, even grader, careful packer. Lowest freight rates and such service as comes of many years' experience in handling importations.

APPLE SEED, Native and French
KANSAS APPLE SEEDLINGS
Shipment from Topeka or Newark
MANETTI ROSE STOCKS, French or English

Send your Want List. I may have just what you need; if not, I may know where to pick it up, to your advantage and mine. It takes time to locate the right stock; I give it ALL my time. I want to be of service to YOU; I can; let me.

JOHN WATSON
 NURSERYMAN
NEWARK, NEW YORK

November 1, 1915

We Offer the Trade for Fall, Winter or Spring Shipment

APPLE—A choice lot. 1 inch up.
PEACH—General assortment in all grades.
PLUM AND APRICOT
PEAR—Kieffer and Garber. Extra Heavy. Fine.
PECANS—All grades up to 4 to 5 foot.
FIGS AND MULBERRIES
SHADE TREES—General assortment.
EVERGREENS, ROSES, ETC.

Our stock is complete and your want list will be appreciated. Attractive prices on mixed car lots.

WAXAHACHIE NURSERY COMPANY

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NURSERYMEN **FREDONIA, N. Y.**

GROWERS OF

Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants

Our stock never looked better. Send us your list of wants. Our prices are right.

We grow our Stock up to **Quality and Grade**, not down to a price. Nevertheless, our prices are always in line. You can't afford to pay less, and there's no sense in paying more. If you are pleased with what you have been getting, you will be better pleased with our stock. Write for catalogue.

W. B. COLE Painesville, Ohio

DWARF APPLES—Your customers will be immensely pleased to get apples two or three years from planting. We have a good supply of dwarf apples to supply the growing demand.

BLACK CURRANTS—We have a very large stock of Black Naples and Black Champion Currants, 2 years. We will make prices to suit customer.

GRAPE VINES—Concord and Niagara, strong 2 years, well rooted, with long tops—just the thing for retail trade.

BLACK RASPBERRIES—Transplants. Every nurseryman has had trouble in packing and shipping the ordinary tip plants in connection with other stock. Our transplants will deliver as easily as a grape vine and at any time during the shipping season.

CATALPA BUNGEI—One and two years, straight stems, fine symmetrical tops.

SUGAR MAPLES—We have 20,000 Sugar Maple 1½ to 4 inches, straight, well headed trees, which have been given plenty of room to properly develop. Extreme hardiness, upright growth, toughness of wood, make them the most desirable street or park tree.

PRIVET VULGARIS—We have a fine strain grown from cuttings (not seedlings). The stock hedge of this variety is over twenty years old and has never been injured by frost, although California Privet hedges, in the same vicinity, are frozen down nearly every year. We find it similar, if not identical, to Polish Privet growing on our grounds. We are offering Vulgaris Privet at about one half the price of other hardy Privets.

ENGLISH IVY—Several hundred three year plants grown to stakes with 3 to 4 feet canes.

A Stupendous Quality Inducement

TO THE TRADE ACCEPTING FULL SHIPMENTS, A VERY GENEROUS DISCOUNT OFF MY FALL LIST WILL BE QUOTED AND FURTHER REMEMBER

When You Want Plants as Good as Hathaway's
You Should Buy of Hathaway

For you cannot find better even though you pay more

I am offering in three grades or run of crop put up in attractive bundles the finest lot of quality plants I have ever grown. I offer in **Raspberry Tip, Cane, or Transplants** in Black, Purple, Red and Yellow, The Greggs, Cumberland, Kansas, Plum Farmer, Columbian, Cardinal, Haymaker, Royal Purple (the best shipper of all Purples) and Shaffers Colossal, St. Regis (everbearing red) Cuthbert, Eaton, Early King, Marlboro, Miller, Perfection, Ruby, Herbert, Lowdon, and Golden Queen. In **Blackberry-Root Cutting, Cane or Sucker** and some **Transplants**, I offer Ancient Britton, Blowers, Eldorado, Early Harvest, Early King, Lucretia Dewberry, Mercereau, Ohmer, Rathbun, Snyder, Taylor and Ward.

Strawberry Plants in leading variety, including **Fall Bearers** Currants, Grapes and Gooseberry in variety, also the

Everblooming Butterfly Bush (a flower)

one of the best selling new novelties of recent introduction. Write me now inclosing your want list for my special offer for fall shipments to be made prompt at the time you say. Such service should appeal to and hold your continued patronage.

Yours truly, WICK HATHAWAY
Madison, Ohio

A. A. of N. Permanent Badge No. 157



Fruit Grower in Receiver's Hands

The American Printing Company, St. Joseph, Mo., owners and publishers of the Fruit Grower and Farmer, is in the hands of a receiver and a petition for involuntary bankruptcy has been filed. Liabilities are \$125,000. Claims are mainly for paper and other material by firms outside of St. Joseph. The St. Joseph Gazette says:

Difficulties were encountered when the Morrisana Land company, which was owned by the American Printing company, proved to be a highly unsuccessful investment. Officials of the company admitted a loss of \$50,000 was incurred in the speculation.

In 1909, the land company was formed. Eight hundred and eighty acres of land in Garfield county, known as the Grand Valley Colorado, was purchased. This property was valued at \$400 an acre, but the investment was \$250,000. An option of three years ran out before all the land was sold, and the company suffered a severe loss as a result.

Forty acres of the land was orchard and shortly after acquiring the property, 200 more acres was used for orchard purposes. Apples were the principal fruit set out. It was necessary to keep twenty men busy on the land most of the time. At certain times of the year the number ran up to fifty and sixty. James M. Irvine, one of the stockholders, went out to manage the undertaking.

The land was purchased as an investment solely, at the time the apple boom was at its height in Colorado. However, before the end of the three years' option period the boom burst and the company was left high and dry.

Since that time every effort has been made to successfully reorganize and put the printing business on its feet. About a year and a half ago R. B. Wixson took charge of the affairs of the American Printing company at the instance of the Carpenter Paper company, of Omaha, the largest creditor.

The officers of the company are: W. G. Campbell, Jr., president; F. Lewis Campbell, vice president; Walter P. Tracy, secretary-treasurer.

The American Fruit Grower and Farmer was organized and started Jan. 1, 1897. The stockholders at the beginning were W. G. Campbell, F. Lewis Campbell, James M. Irvine, Charles Work, and Wylie Anderson.

The stock is now in the hands of the two Campbells, James Irvine and W. P. Tracy.

It is understood the creditors have seriously considered an offer made by C. B. Edgar, formerly publisher of the St. Joseph Daily News, to purchase the Fruit Grower at \$40,000.

The Belgian Azalea Trade

The difficulties of American nurserymen in obtaining supplies of azaleas and similar plants from Belgian growers, are increasing. The allies, having control of the shipping via the English Channel, request that the amount in cash for which each azalea order is sold be deposited in an English bank, to be held there until after the war. This being done, a permit may be issued allowing free passage for such a shipment. According to a letter from a Dutch firm of growers, after this became known the Belgian Exporters' Association was notified by the German authorities, who have possession of that part of Belgium where these plants are grown, that in the circumstances export would not be allowed.

When you have anything to sell to Nurserymen, remember this—

No man pays \$1.50 a year for AMERICAN FRUITS for fun.

It is because the subscriber is progressive and appreciates the value of the direct service rendered by a Trade Journal of this rank.

It costs money to produce such a journal. It has a direct value for both the subscriber and the advertiser.

COMING EVENTS

Arkansas Hort'l Society—Fort Smith Dec. 7-10.

American Apple Growers' Association—St. Paul, November.

American Association Nurserymen—Milwaukee, Wis., June 21-23, 1916.

Fruit Exhibit, N. Y. State College Agriculture—Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 4-6.

Indiana Apple Show—Indianapolis, Nov. 6-13.

Kansas Horticultural Society—Topeka, December.

Maine State Pomological Society—Portland, Me., Nov. 2-4.

Michigan Horticultural Society—Grand Rapids, Dec. 7-9.

National Orange Show—San Bernardino, Cal., Feb. 17-24, 1916.

Southern Illinois Horticultural Society—Cairo, Ill., Nov. 30-Dec. 1.

Southern Iowa Horticultural Society—Atlantic, Ia., Dec. 1-3.

Western Association Nurserymen—Kansas City, December 8-9, 1915.

Western Washington Fruit Growers' Association—Olympia, Wash., Feb., 1916.

The Minnesota State Horticultural society in its actual beginning was a by-product of the state fair in Rochester, Minn., in 1867. Called without previous arrangement, it included only the men who were present in Rochester on account of the fair. The real beginning came the next year in Minneapolis. At this meeting there appears on the roll the names of A. W. Latham, the present secretary; C. M. Loring, of Minneapolis; Thomas T. Smith, then of St. Paul, and A. W. McKinstry, of Faribault. Mr. McKinstry was elected president that year of the Fruit Growers' association, as the new society was called. At the Faribault meeting in 1868, Mr. McKinstry recommended the change to the present name. Of the four surviving members of the real beginning, Mr. Latham and Mr. Smith were in attendance at the recent meeting. Mr. Smith is now a resident of California.

American Fruits

An International Journal

Nurseries, Arboriculture,
Commercial Horticulture
AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
Phones: - Main 1602; Main 2802
RALPH T. OLCOTT, Pres. and Treas.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOV. 1915

"Horticulture in its true sense is the art of cultivating tree fruits, small fruits, vineyards, nut trees, flowers, ornamental shrubs, trees and plants and all kinds of vegetables. Horticulture is one phase of agricultural activity that is not only necessary for the support of mankind by furnishing fruits and vegetables for his consumption, but tends to make his life more enjoyable by giving him flowers, shrubs and trees to decorate his home, both indoors and out."—Nebraska Horticulture.

Orchardists of southwestern Iowa express the greatest surprise that complaints have been made from other Iowa sections by apple growers in not being able to market their crop. A conservative estimate of the number of bushels of apples produced in western Iowa this year, almost all of which have already been sold, runs into the hundreds of thousands of bushels, and train load after train load of choice apples have been shipped to sections where cold storage of apples is made a special enterprise.

New skill and new enthusiasm has produced a very heavy apple crop in Indiana this year. It is going to mean a profitable return to the orchardists instead of the negligible items of former years, and is going to provide the people an abundance of this splendid, healthful fruit. Indiana orchardists have achieved no mean triumphs in bringing back the apple as one of the important fruit crops of the state.

The National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations has joined with the general committee of the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits in issuing a call for a third conference to be held in Chicago, November 29 to December 2. The purpose of the conference is to frame legislation for submission to Congress at its coming session, intended to provide adequate banking accommodations for farmers, to stimulate the movement for standardization of farm products for purposes of distribution, and to promote the organization of agriculture along lines which will develop the business side of this fundamental industry.

In order to give the nursery at the Michigan Agricultural college a chance to replenish itself, the forestry department will refrain from shipping any extensive orders for stock to reforest the waste lands of the state as has been done on a large scale during the past few years. Last spring the college broke all records in tree shipments and as a result the stock is very low. At the present time workers are busy transplanting 100,000 white pine and spruce trees.

Handling Chestnut Stock

Lest the action of the Federal Horticultural Board in declaring a quarantine of chestnut nursery stock unnecessary, should lead some to think that there is little danger of further spread of the chestnut blight, the Northern Nut Growers' Association at its annual meeting in Rochester entered this minute in its proceedings:

No chestnut stock should go out unless it is thoroughly sterilized by some satisfactory method and tagged by proper authority to show that fact.

States that are still clear of the blight are advised that effective quarantine is desirable to delay, for a time at least, the spread of the blight. Four infestations of chestnut blight have been found in Indiana in July and August, 1915. The fact, and the continued spread of this fatal fungus, are some of the reasons for this recommendation.

It ought not to be difficult to sterilize nursery stock that is sent out since nurserymen have been required to fumigate nursery stock other than chestnut on many occasions. Indeed, the tagging of chestnut nursery stock as having been sterilized and therefore practically safe to plant ought to go a long way in reassuring a prospective planter who might otherwise hesitate to plant chestnut trees in view of the widespread reports of blight ravages.

There is no doubt that the blight has caused great destruction of native chestnut trees in certain sections of eastern states. Within those sections it has apparently spread with rapidity. In the opinion of authorities however, the blight spreads slowly outside of the badly infected area. In its press notice the Federal Horticultural Board, deciding against a quarantine, says: "The disease spreads slowly and opportunity has already existed for several years for the distribution of this disease in small quantities to areas where extensive new plantings of chestnut are being inaugurated."

The Federal Board recommends that plantings of Chestnut stock be carefully inspected for the presence of the disease. The Northern Nut Growers' Association recommends that chestnut nursery stock should be sterilized before sending it out.

Both recommendations are wise ones. With their observance, chestnut tree planting may progress at least outside of certain eastern state sections. The labor involved in the observance of these recommendations is of small moment compared with the effect of a quarantine.

Government Explorer Returns

Frank N. Meyer, agricultural explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture, returned to Washington last month from China where he has been at work for the government during the last three years. From time to time we have presented to the readers of this publication some of the results of Mr. Meyer's work. In February 1913 in *American Fruits* and in April 1915 in *American Nut Journal* we published a portrait of Mr. Meyer as he appeared in goat skins in the Yellow river valley, China. At page 55 of Volume II of the *American Nut Journal* we presented a view of the trunks of the chestnut tree found in China by Mr. Meyer and which it is believed may prove to be blight resistant in America. For three years Mr. Meyer has been constantly in the wilds of the interior and frontiers of China, Thibet and Siberia. The greater part of this time he lived with one assistant in isolation. He has spent weeks in wilderness, inhabited only by wandering and thieving tribes of Thibetians and Mongols. He has been faced by barbarians armed with primitive bow and arrow and again he has been attacked or threatened by robber bands and small parties of Chinese soldiers, armed with modern rifles.

During the severe winter months of North China and Thibet he clothed himself in the goat skins of the native and with long hair and matted beard continued relentlessly his search for plants, grasses and shrubs which might be of economic value to the United States.

Mr. Meyer arrived in Seattle, Wash., Oct. 8, on the steamship Minnesota and proceeded to Washington to deliver the result of his investigations.

"My mission to China and other parts of Asia was the study of the economic botany of the country," Mr. Meyer said. "The main object was to get useful and economic plants from China to introduce into this country. Most of the three years I was away was spent in the Yellow River Valley of North China, Thibet and Siberia.

"Contrary to general belief, many of our staple fruits and nuts came originally from China and Thibet, although being brought here from other countries they have in course of time been directly associated with those lands. The English walnut, the chestnut, the peach and persimmon are all in this class.

"Of great importance will be the introduction of chestnut trees from Thibet or China, as in our Eastern states, all the chestnut trees are dying from chestnut blight and may become extinct. The trees from Asia are little liable to these blights. Through countless generations of trees they have been subjected to the same blights and are now semiimmune. Measles are deadly to noninnoculated tribes and with us the disease is trifling. It is the same in plant life.

"Another fruit of which we know but little in the United States is the jujubu and this is a food fruit of considerable value. Dried or preserved, it is equal to the Persian date and will thrive splendidly in the semiarid lands of the United States. It ought to be grown profitably here and will be introduced. These are but a small part of our investigation work, but both are of importance.

"While in the northern interior of China and the frontiers of Thibet we went armed through necessity. Wandering bands of robbers and soldiers belonging to the Chinese army were frequently encountered and while we were often threatened we never were seriously injured."

Frank Nicholson, Wichita, Kan., representative of the Mutual Orange Distributing Company of California, is explaining to his customers that "Sunkist," "Pure Gold," "Sunshine" and other labels are not the names of oranges. This is not right, says Mr. Nicholson. There are five principal varieties of oranges grown in California—naval, seedlings, Mediterranean sweets, blood orange and Valencia. Naval oranges are on the market from November to February; Valencias from February to March; Seedlings, Mediterraneans and blood from March to November.

The best qualities of each variety are called the "Sunkist" or "Pure Gold," according to the distributing company. The next best is "Sunshine" and so on down. Thus when a consumer buys a "Sunkist" or other labeled orange in November, it is not the same variety as the same labeled orange purchased in July. Many people believe that the variety is the same the year round, so Mr. Nicholson is explaining the difference.

W. S. Keeline, orchardist, near Council Bluff, Iowa, will receive \$10,000 from his 50 acres of Gaius Golden and Jonathan apples this year.

Just say you saw it in *American Fruits*.

American Orchards—"American Fruits" Series

With a decrease of approximately twenty per cent in the production of commercial apples in all parts of the country under last year's output, the marketing of the 1915 crop of apples from orchards in the Ozark region has opened under conditions much more encouraging to the growers and dealers.

According to investigations conducted by the bureau of crop estimates of the federal government, last reports show the condition of the general crop to be about eighty per cent of the yield last year. This estimate, however, will not apply to the orchards of Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas, judging from the estimates by the department of development of the Frisco. The estimated movement over Frisco lines this year is 1,500 cars, against more than 3,000 last year. Thus, the Ozark crop this year is fully fifty per cent less than in 1914.

Federal experts place the country's total yield of commercial apples this year at 40,000,000 barrels, whereas the commercial crop of 1914 was variously estimated as having been from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 barrels.

It is reported that, in the large areas where barreled apples are produced, the crop of early fall varieties is relatively larger than the crop of winter varieties. This would seem to indicate that within a very short time a considerable quantity of apples included in the bureau's estimates will be eliminated from consideration. Furthermore it is said that the crop in some sections is seriously affected with fungus and blotch. To the extent that these defects prevail will the merchantable supply be reduced. Under these conditions, therefore, it would appear that the commercial crop of winter varieties may be considerably smaller than the total production the report would seem to show.

ILLINOIS

J. L. Hartwell, of Dixon, is a veteran fruit grower and member of the Illinois Horticultural Society who had about forty-five bushels of apples in his exhibit at the state fair, including twenty-four varieties in the one contest for the largest number of varieties. Dixon in Lee county, is pretty well to the north and even the fruit growers thought that not many varieties of apples could be grown there successfully, but years ago Mr. Hartwell set out to see what he could do, and has succeeded in growing forty varieties, and his exhibit was a very fine one.

IOWA

Iowa has a great many apples this year that are only fair in quality, but it has a moderate supply of very fine fruit, and that in orchards that have been sprayed carefully, according to Prof. S. A. Beach, head of the department of horticulture of Iowa State college. These orchards are in the counties of Harrison, Monona, Mills, Page, Franklin, Des Moines and Floyd. The Lotsplech orchard at Woodbine has about 8,000 bushels of very fine apples; the Derr orchard of Missouri Valley about 12,000; the Worth orchard at Mondamin 5,000, and the Clarinda state hospital, 10,000 bushels; and there are many other such orchards.

A conservative estimate of the apple crop around Hamburg, Iowa, is set at 170,000 bushels for commercial orchards, with many thousand more grown in the small orchards

within a radius of ten miles. W. R. Goy, of Tabor and Fred Spencer of Randolph are two heavy growers who can be depended upon to market many thousand barrels. Among the foremost growers about Hamburg are A. A. Simons, G. C. Farley, J. M. Dechtel, A. L. Hurley, C. E. Mincer, George Stafford, E. V. Wright, Cliff Good and Mrs. D. S. Woods. It is doubtful that another county in Iowa with better kept orchards and a higher grade of apples.

KENTUCKY

Never in recent years has there been such an immense yield of apples in Robertson county, Ky. It is safe to estimate that fully \$250,000 worth of this fruit alone will go to waste in the county. The ground is covered several inches deep in apples in some orchards and the trees are still hanging full, every branch being strained to hold its load of the largest and finest of apples. In old fields, where seeding apple trees are numerous, these trees are also loaded with apples of a superior quality.

MICHIGAN

All fruit crops this year are far below normal, according to the report of L. R. Taft, state inspector of the orchards of Michigan. "The apple crop will be about one-half as large as last year," said Professor Taft, "but in some sections there are orchards which will produce large yields. The Allegan and Van Buren county orchards are the best in years. This can be attributed largely to the spraying and good care given the trees by the owners. In other parts of the state the apples are scabby because of the continued wet weather during the past summer.

"The grape crop will be about two-thirds as large as last year because of the frosts last May, which injured the blossoms, and the cool, wet weather during the summer, which hindered ripening.

The latest figures given out for the apple crop in the Northwest districts for 1915 estimate the output at 11,375 cars. According to growers and shippers, the Yakima valley pear crop will not exceed 600 cars. The Northwestern peach crop totaled twelve hundred cars.

Oklahoma Nurserymen's Meeting

The Oklahoma Nurserymen's Association met at Oklahoma City, September 28. The nurserymen present reported business better than last year. Considerable time was spent in discussing state laws, although no definite conclusion was reached as to the best methods of improving conditions. It was generally agreed, however, that one of the best ways for nurserymen to counteract the general frenzy of legislators to supervise the nursery business was for the nurserymen themselves to pay a little closer attention to the character of salesmen they employ and give the people a little fairer deal.

P. W. Vaught of Holdenville, Oklahoma, was elected president, and Jim Parker of Tecumseh, Oklahoma, secretary.

W. W. Thomas, of Anna, president; C. F. Heaton, of New Burnside, vice-president and E. G. Mendenhall, of Kinmundy, secretary and treasurer of the Southern Illinois Horticultural society, were in Cairo, Ill., last month conferring with Secretary Vandenberg of the Association of Commerce regarding the meeting of the society, to be held in Cairo on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1. The society was organized in Cairo 25 years ago.

Jackson & Perkins Co. Elections

Upon the return of the president, Mr. C. H. Perkins, from California, last month, a meeting of the directors of Jackson & Perkins Company, Newark, N. Y., was held. The resignation of Mr. John Watson as director and secretary, which had been tendered Sept. 23rd, was duly accepted and regret was expressed by the other directors over the termination of his connection with the company's affairs.

Mr. George C. Perkins was elected to the vacant secretaryship. He will fill both that office and the one of treasurer, which he already held, and will resume the more active participation in the management which he partly relinquished some years ago because of being, at that time, in ill health.



GEORGE C. PERKINS
Secretary Jackson & Perkins Company
Newark, N. Y.

Mr. Charles H. Perkins, 2nd, a nephew of the president, was made a director and was also elected vice-president. He is well known to the trade, having been for a number of years the company's efficient and energetic travelling representative. During the growing season he also has a general supervision of the various nursery farms. His election as a director and officer is felt by the other directors to be a well deserved recognition of his services.

Mr. Paul Fortmiller, who has been Mr. Watson's chief assistant for the past four years, was promoted to the position of office manager and will have charge of a considerable part of the correspondence.

The outdoor organization of the company remains unchanged and Jackson & Perkins are to be particularly congratulated on having built up and maintained a corps of such loyal and efficient employees. The heads of the greenhouse department and of the shipping department have each worked for the company over twenty-five years, in fact both of them grew up with Jackson & Perkins and neither man ever worked anywhere else.

P. M. Koster of Boskoop, Holland, member of The Netherlands Horticulture Council, which is credited with the extensive horticultural display of that Nation at the Panama-Pacific exposition, arrived in San Francisco, Oct. 12, for an inspection of The Netherlands gardens. "We feel justly proud of the horticultural display of The Netherlands here," said Koster, "but most of all we are glad it has been proved that imported plants can make good here the first year of their adoption, and that it is not necessary for them to become acclimated."

Annual Citrus Seminar at Gainesville, Florida

The largest attendance yet at a citrus seminar in Florida marked that for 1915 last month at Gainesville, Fla.

Interest in the meetings has been growing yearly and the great increase this year is due as much to the increased interest as to greater publicity. A. A. Murphree, President of the University of Florida, delivered the address of welcome. This was followed by a short talk by P. H. Rolfs, Director of the College of Agriculture. S. E. Collison, chemist of the Experiment Station discussed the use of lime on Florida soils.

"Apply the Babcock Test to the grove and eliminate the drones," Leo B. Scott of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry struck a responsive note in the Citrus Seminar at the University of Florida with the foregoing statement. Mr. Scott's lecture was on bud selection. He has been connected with the bud selection investigations in California for four years. He advised the growers to be careful in selecting their budding stock as the progressive farmer is in selecting his seed corn. Experiments in California have shown that buds selected from heavy bearing trees produce like off-springs. He would have the grower select not only from productive trees but from the heavy bearing branches of those trees.

Mr. Scott said that only ten per cent of the trees in many groves were producing a profit. The remainder were barely paying expenses or were an actual loss. To be able to tell which trees were working and which were loafing he advises the growers to keep individual performance records. Guess work and general impression will not

do. Furthermore, the individual records will show from which trees the bud wood should be taken.

The bud wood should be selected from good, standard, record trees with the fruit attached. This method eliminates any chances of using buds from drone trees or branches. Trees which have been proven loafers from the records should be rebudded from this stock, or if they are unhealthy or unthrifty they should be replaced by young trees budded from productive trees.

S. C. Hood of the Bureau of Plant Industry gave an outline of the various by-products of the citrus industry and told what the Government was doing to develop the manufacture of the products. Within the last year a machine has been perfected which will peel cull fruits of any shape and size. This is a great step toward successful utilization of the waste fruits. In foreign countries the work is done by hand, but the people of this country must do it by machinery if they would compete with Europe's cheap labor.

Marketing and distributing problems must be settled co-operatively. This is the opinion of C. J. Brand, Chief of the Office of Markets and Rural Organizations, United States Department of Agriculture, who addressed the Citrus Seminar on co-operative marketing at the University of Florida Thursday. Co-operation is the first step and without it there can be no effective and satisfactory solution to the growers' problems.

James Searcy, Anderson, Ky., has purchased and shipped already one carload of hickory nuts. He is in the market for forty carloads more at \$1 per bushel, with the advance in price.

In Receiver's Hands Temporarily

Editor American Fruits:

We wish to inform our friends and patrons through your columns that our Company has found it necessary to go into the hands of a receiver for a short period in order to protect our interests as well as the interest of our creditors. If we can get permission from the Court to allow the business to be continued, and we are sure we can, it will pay dollar for dollar and have a business left. Arrangements are about completed for enough cash to get out our Fall sales. All orders received will be filled as usual and with promptness and we want your co-operation.

We regret this and especially after a career of more than 65 years. We believe that we have had the confidence of the Nursery trade and shall hope to continue to have it.

We will need some little stock this Fall and of course, the payment of all such orders will be guaranteed by the receiver. General conditions all over the country—low prices caused by over-productions, are the only reasons we can give for our condition.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.,

Joseph Davis, President

Baltimore, Md., October 21, 1915.

Complete information on walnut culture in Oregon is given, with many illustrations in "Walnut Growing in Oregon" which has passed through two editions. It is edited by J. C. Cooper, president of the Western Walnut Growers Association and a recognized authority on the walnut in the northwest.

APPLE TREES AT ROCK BOTTOM

Fine growth. Free from disease.
Full list of varieties.

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Our Usual Supply of
Cherry, Peach, Plum and
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Small Fruit, Vines

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We have all the leading varieties in small sizes, for all purposes, suitable for lining out to grow on for your trade.

Nurserymen who have heretofore depended on Europe for their young Evergreen plants can now be assured of a good reliable source of supply right here in America, and we solicit the opportunity of quoting on your requirements.

"Made in U. S. A." and "American Stock for American Planters" should, from now on, more than ever, be the slogan of American Nurserymen, for it means "money saved in the long run" to start with nice, strong, sturdy, vigorous American-grown stock which has been produced right here in America.

YOU want to keep posted on Evergreens; WE want to become better acquainted with you; Let's get together.

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Largest Growers in America

Box 402

DUNDEE, ILL.

The Reconstruction of Indiana Orchards

G. I. CHRISTIE, Purdue University

That the Indiana farmer is taking steps to check the rapid decline of the farm orchard is a fact pointed out in a recent report of Horticultural Extension activities of Purdue University. Last year more than 12,000 farmers of the state expressed their concern in the passing of the home orchard and appealed to the University for information and instruction on orchard management problems.

Every year thousands of Indiana fruit trees die from insect injury, disease, or neglect. In some parts of the state the farm orchard seems to be in danger of extinction. Among the prominent causes for this loss is the growing prevalence of San Jose scale and fire blight. Fruit trees that once thrived without attention must now be sprayed to produce fruit enough for pies for the farm family. The condition is a serious one, and no one realizes it more than the farmer to whom fruit is fast becoming a luxury.

The steady and growing demand from farmers for information on fruit production has led to well organized methods of disseminating horticultural information throughout the state. This extension service in orchard care consists of personal correspondence, short courses, farmers institutes, free bulletins, educational exhibits, and special demonstration meetings held in farm orchards.

Perhaps the most popular aid to the farmer has been the orchard demonstration. Such meetings are all day schools held in the orchard during the spring and fall months by a member of the Purdue Horticultural Department. The program of these demonstrations is studied to suit the needs of the community and to meet the demand for practical information on pruning and spraying fruit trees. The Purdue instructor on coming to the orchard puts on overalls, and does the actual work as a basis for the discussion of tree pruning, and control of orchard pests. Last year 86 orchard demonstrations were attended by 6,880 farmers. Following a meeting it is often possible to notice that a number of orchards are pruned and sprayed as a result of the aid to discouraged home orchard owners.

The Agricultural Extension Department of

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HOW AND WHAT TO PLANT

compiled from articles written first by W. C. Burgess for the Delineator. It is a sort of primer on landscaping—just fits the beginner. Stimulates a desire for shrubs and hardy perennials. Carries your advertising on the four cover pages. It is so cheap you can supply your agents with it freely, or mail it for a penny.

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We offer 200 bushels. These seed are high in germination, the greatest possible number of seedlings to the bu. Buy now, seed will be higher later, while they last for \$1.25 per bu. Also strawberry plants small or large lots.

CHATTANOOGA NURSERIES

Chattanooga, Tenn.



Connecticut Nurserymen's Association Outing 1915 Lake Compounce

Purdue University has increased its corps of trained instructors with the hope that requests for orchard demonstrations may be met. The fall series of meetings, now being arranged, will be the largest ever held in any state.

Gala Day for the Raisin

FELIX J. KOCH.

Success? Well, even now, the book seller's boy, in his far eastern home, is telling his friends how he and Jack Roosa and all the rest of the crowd were presented with more raisins than they could halfway eat; and how, while he had often heard of folk "nibbling raisins," as we do peanuts or popcorn, he had not become addicted to any such habit, until he ate the kind of raisins they were given out there!

Then, by way of supplementing the subject and emphasizing his own veracity, the book seller's boy would step in and bring out a long stem of these raisins, a bunch, rather, and suggest that he had ordered a whole box sent home and would advise that you do the same.

Wherefore he and every other of the thousands of visitors to the big San Diego Exposition, upon Raisin Day, have become self-constituted, peripatetic advertisements for the fruit, have given orders for raisins, are getting the habit of eating raisins, in ways they had never eaten them before, and, in brief, are bringing to the fruit an impetus it has never known in all its long history.

All of which is due, of course, to the fore-thought of an enterprising raisin grower, who suggested the holding of a "Raisin Day" at the Fair. Not alone were raisins put on display then, in limitless quantities, used as decorative effects and the like; but, best of all, every visitor received raisins, and if the pretty girl in the photograph who stole off with her spoils of them, to await Jack Roosa and an hour of "sweet nothings" among the foliage, about the raisins, is any criterion, Raisin Day was one of the most successful, both to consumer, and producer of the dried fruits the big exposition will have known.

Fall Business

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You want to buy where you can get
a complete line. We can serve you
right. Let us have your want list.**

"Top Notch"

Berberry Chhunbergii

the best ever. At popular prices.

**Are you getting our Bulletins, quoting
a long list of stock?**

C. R. BURR & CO.

Manchester, Conn.

Strange Fruits and Fruit-Products of San Diego Fair

FELIX J. KOCH

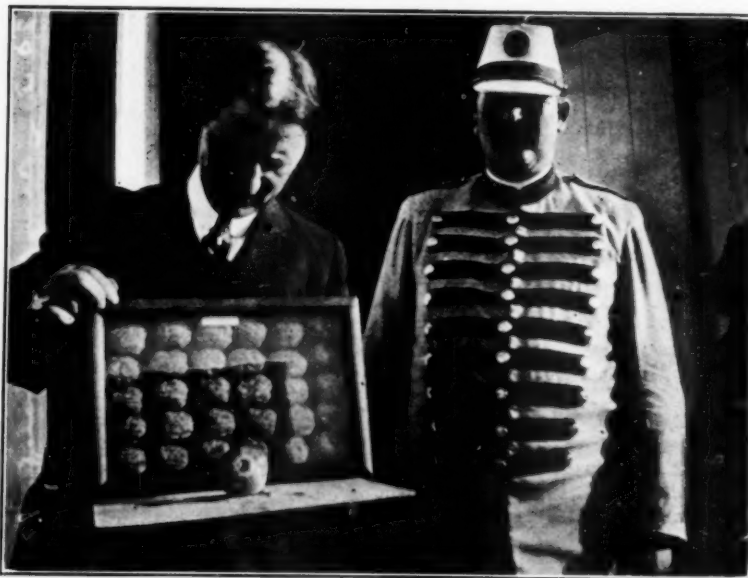
ALL manner of things strange, curious, remarkable, have been shown the admiring throngs at San Diego's great exposition, of course, but not the least interesting of these, by a very great deal, are those having to do with fruits, well known or new, and the products, or industries, derived from the same.

Just for example: Off to the rear of the great building maintained by Alameda County, California, there was shown a unique form of improvised fruit frame designed primarily for drying prunes placed on display.

The frame consisted of a small table, upon which the drawer with the prunes had place. From each the four corners of this table there rose wee posts, or supports, these sustaining four slender crossbars or stringers, making a square shaped frame. Across this square surface, and about the sides of the frame, mosquito netting was stretched; or where the frame was for more permanent use, a thin meshed screen could be employed, and thus flies and other noisome insects be kept from the fruit, and sun and wind allowed to dry.

Inside the building, again, prune exhibits held first interest, and interesting tales were told as to these. To begin with, in the particular county, prunes are permitted to stay on the trees until they fall, of their own accord.

Prune trees blossom thereabouts March 25th, and anywhere up to 300 square miles of prune orchard, almost, could be seen at such time, "a stretch of bloom." These orchards greet the eye as a blanket of



Sample of English Walnut Exhibit, San Elego Exposition, October 1915

white, much the hue of bursting pop-corn, since leaves are not yet out to interfere. Blossom-time will last ten days; then come the prunes, these ripening about August end. Once the first, or choicer picking, has been made, whole families, as well as great crowds of school children, go out to take the fruit, picking into buckets and baskets and pails, or whatever may be handy. This fruit, then, is brought to little sheds close at hand, where things are arranged for dipping the prune in a solution of boiling

Latterly, in this part of the state, it seems, the lye-solution aforesaid, long employed to crack the prune skin, as described is falling to disuse, since it has come to be recognized that while it does, of course, crack the skin and remove the bloom, hot water is quite as good, and cheaper far, since with its use, the prunes need no

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Holland's Rose Specialists

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NEW PEACH—WILMA. Originated in the famous peach belt at Catawba Island, Ohio. Selection from several thousand Elberta seedlings, several hundred of which were tested in orchards. An Elberta type of peach both in foliage and fruit, but one week later. Heretofore our stock has been used in the vicinity where it originated. Offered to trade in limited quantity.

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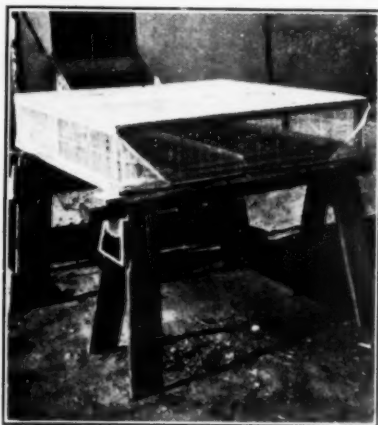
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AUDUBON NURSERY

Box 731

WILMINGTON, N. C.



Drying Prunes in California

water and other substance, such as will remove the bloom, and also crack the skin in such wise as to hasten drying, for all these prunes, substantially are sun-dried and time is a factor here.

In fact, the very next stage in the process with the prunes is their spreading out on trays in the fields to dry; the drying process requiring at best seven days.

Fresh dried, the prunes are taken to neighboring warehouses, until all the crop is in, when they are packed and shipped.

TREES
Largest assortment in New England. Evergreens, deciduous trees, both common and rarer varieties. Sturdy, choice stock that can be depended upon. Send for catalog and special trade prices.

The Bay State Nurseries

North Abington Mass.

SHRUBS
This New England soil and climate produces fine sturdy shrubs. Special trade prices. By the thousands, hardy Native and Hybrid Rhododendrons—transplanted and acclimated. Send your lists.

washing off, as they did with the other way.

Santa Clara County, California, today lays claim to 57000 acres just in prunes, and rest assured that her display at the fair did not lack in them. Prune trees, in full bloom, banner boughs of the prunes, with the bloom still on, greeted here upon every hand. For the best of these prunes, out there in the West, the grower receives about five cents the pound, the consumer pays from twelve and a half to twenty-five cents.

CHERRIES AND APRICOTS

Utah, in her State Building at the Fair, shows some cherries of note, while an oddity, by way of fruit displays, consists of some fine wild currants, apples, more prunes, canned fruits of other sorts, are here as well.

Follow the crowds and you find them to lead, ever so often, back to the Santa Clara (Calif.) Building, as well, and this when a coffee made of figs and prunes, reduced to a "cereal" is served. In looks, the "coffee" wheat added to the fruits themselves and is like our more usual sort, but there is it is taken preferably without milk, though one can add if he wish. So with a little sugar besides.

Attractive, in this building, is a grotto, its pillars of apricots, while more interesting, still, are some unique specimens of the Jordan almond, these like a butternut in their shape and arranged in half-moon designs in their boxes. The almonds of this type are most popular with confectioners, and mail, for the best part, from a ranch near Los Gatos. Grown originally from seed, this produces a very little tree, and that, in its turn, is grafted with other stock, in order to produce the nuts, as found. As a rule, these nuts are now sold by the kernal alone, and, thus offered, stand at a dollar the pound. The trees around Los Gatos blossom in the spring, say the middle of March, while the nut, which has a pod as to some peach, is gathered in the fall.

WALNUTS AND CACTUS

From Campbell, in Santa Clara County, some interesting specimens of Payne's new English walnuts have come, these nuts from two to two and a quarter inches long, and exposed, here at the fair, in rows, set under glass. The nuts sell, locally, at twenty-five cents the pound and are the results of cross fertilization of Payne's seedling and another plant. To this end the pollen of the one variety is taken and crossed, then the resultant plan, from this, has its pollen taken and crossed once more to yield the nut. For this work the pollen is shaken off the flowers onto paper spread to that end, there gathered and then placed on the other flowers.

Fruit of the spineless cactus is still enough of a novelty to attract many a visitor at the fair. One variety of his fruit is adapted to cattle almost alone, the other is for the human species. In the case of the latter, the meat is quite sweet and is filled with innumerable little seeds. The fruit is eaten both fresh and in jellies and jams. The Italian settlers of California are especially fond of it, and quantities of the cactus are raised near San Jose, on giant farms, with a view to sale to these folk almost alone.

Quite as interesting, in this same building at the fair, again, is the lemon-cucumber, which is eaten as an ordinary cucumber would be; but which resembles most a fair-sized peach, newly peeled, and tinged a pale yellow, to its flesh of white. This fruit is both mild to the taste and crisp, and while, in pounds per acre, its yield is not so large as that of cucumbers of the more



Raisin Day at San Diego Exposition 1915

usual sort, it is particularly recommended as suitable for the average home-garden.

THE GRENADA FIG

Not far from where the folk regale in the fig-wine, of the cereal taste, aforesaid, and where other visitors take snapshots of the walnuts and cucumber, an exhibit is made of another Santa Clara fruit product, the "Grenada fig". This confection is a mixture of fig and prune and raisins and nuts, ground and placed in candy form, or else done up in packages and cakes. In the form of round portions, tied with pale red and yellow ribbons, it is particularly appetizing and threatens to become as popular as pressed figs have so long been.

Over in the San Joaquin Valley Building, to continue on, a "seedless watermelon", so-called, is displayed, this not yet wholly seedless, it appears, but very nearly so. What is more, a wholly seedless watermelon is not desired by those growing the same since then there would be no seed by which to pass it on. The melon in question is raised by a Manteca man, a notable melon grower this many a year, and is no midget at that. It tips the beam at forty pounds; though the same man has put melons on display of 64 and 65 pounds each.

Out of Fresno County, beneath this same roof, there is sent the raisin product of a

single grape-vine that weighs full forty pounds. When it is recalled that it takes four pounds of grapes to make one of raisins such as these, the yield of his one vine of raisin grapes can well be figured out.

Apples, picked eight months before, and perfect still, are other points to interest here at the Fair, oherwheres they show an apple weighing thirty-two ounces in all and four inches in diameter. A great jar of strawberries tells another tale near; they came from a patch which two little girls cultivated and, depositing heir earnings, the maidens cleared \$250 from their quarter-acre farm.

These, though, are but a tithe the wonders, horticultural, of the Fair. Here, there, the otherwhere, one comes on them, so many such a volume would be required to tell of them and even then scant justice could be done.

In normal times Germany is the best market for Cartagena tagua, and Italy takes a smaller share but requires high-grade nuts. Prices ranged from \$12 to \$35 per ton during 1914. Cleaned nuts (shelled) bring as high as \$75 to \$90 per ton at times.

"A paper which gives the best value to the reader will give the best value to the advertiser as well. I don't think there is any argument about the soundness of this view."
—H. Dumont, Chicago, Ill., in Printer's Ink.

Wonderful Results With the Marshmallow

To create a flowering plant whose blossoms measure one foot across, and which is more than three times as large as the original common wild flower found in the vicinity of New York City from which it has been developed, is an achievement which again brings the nursery firm of Bobbink & Atkins into prominence before the expert horticulturists of the country. This is the result of over seven years of experimental effort and the history of this development reads like Dumas' story of "The Black Tulip."

"We began," said F. L. Atkins, of this firm, "with the wild flower known as the Marshmallow and which as you know at this time of the year covers the New Jersey marshes in wild profusion."

"We selected the best specimens that could be found, took their pollen, and crossed them with the best examples we had of the Hibiscus Coccinea. The next year we took the healthiest specimens of this hybridization and fertilized them from each other. Each year this process has been continued, until about two years ago when we began to see the remarkable results."

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NORTH CAROLINA PEACH SEED

The Kind that Produces Results

"Safety First"—Plant Peach
Seed from Van Lindley
and have no regrets

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.
POMONA, N. C.

Seed and Nursery Catalogs

TO BE EFFECTIVE your horticultural printing and engraving calls for a knowledge of horticultural literature and practice as well as good printing and advertising; it also involves matters of a confidential nature.

Competitive salesmanship often involves taking sides, resorting to sharp practices, shaving quality here and cutting prices there.

Service that serves, and printing possessing force and character, demand sincerity, knowledge, aptitude, enthusiasm, imagination.

These elements are not in the competitive classes. When you feel that you are in the market for this kind of service, let us know. Correspondence invited.

1000 Original Photographs
1000 Standard Plant Cuts

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On the extensive nursery of this firm at Rutherford, N. J., only twelve miles distant from down-town New York, there are whole fields of this giant Marshmallow whose height ranges from six to nine feet, each stem, bearing a multitude of huge blossoms and each section of the fields a different tone of color.

The colors range from pure white, through the delicate varieties of pink to the deepest crimson. There are flowers of solid color. There are others which are white or pink, with a red center and others whose variations of shade resemble the Iris. The leaves are of enormous size, are of a rich glossy green, and in themselves form a unique decorative feature.

The New Hybrid Giant Flowering Marshmallow is the name by which it will hence-



Marshmallow, Bobbink & Atkins,
Rutherford, N. J.

forth be known. The intention of its growers was to produce a hardy annual plant and one of such size as to form a background for the extensive planting of floral gardens on estates and private grounds carried on by Bobbink & Atkins throughout the United States.

It is Mr. Atkins' opinion that this flower will give the necessary life and color in the garden and parks from the end of July up to the time of early frost, a period when there is a general dearth of bloom. Each plant is capable of bearing from thirty to fifty blossoms the season, and very little care will be required in its cultivation. As

one may see from the season of their blooming, very little moisture is required. With the coming frost the stem dies down, and, if cut off close to the ground, the plant being absolutely hardy, needs no protection; and its roots are quite undisturbed, shooting up with renewed vigor the following year.

New Oaks

In the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, January-April, 1915, William Trelease describes two new varieties of oaks remarkable for their large acorns, *Quercus Chiapasensis*, found in the state of Chiapas, Mexico, like *Q. Skinneri*, having a hemispherical acorn 35 millimeters in diameter with a cupule 45 millimeters in diameter, and *Q. Cyclobalanoides*, also of Mexico, like *Q. insignis*, with an ellipsoid acorn 50 millimeters in diameter.

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Early and Niagara**
in large quantities
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Newark, New York.



40 ACRES sold to Sargent, Progressive, Americans and other best everbearers. Get acquainted offer for testing. Send us 10c for mailing expense, and we will send you 4 high quality everbearing plants (worth \$1) and guarantee them to fruit all summer and fall, or money refunded. Catalogue with history FREE if you write today.
THE GARDNER NURSERY CO.
Box 107 OSAGE, IOWA

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Nursery Trade Notes From Western North Carolina

DEATH OF CHARLES T. COLLYER

Charles T. Collyer, widely known throughout the South as a building and landscape architect, died at his home on Sunset Drive, in Asheville, N. C., September 14th, aged eighty-one years.

Mr. Collyer was born in London, England, but for twenty-eight years has been a resident of Asheville. He was architect for the State Insane Asylum at Morganton, N. C., also for similar state institutions in Tennessee and South Carolina. The grounds for Asheville's beautiful Riverside Cemetery and for Grove Park Inn were also laid out by him.

Besides his widow, the deceased is survived by three daughters: Mrs. E. W. McAdam and Misses Amy and Julia Collyer of Asheville. Four sons, Charles Collyer, of Jacksonville; Leigh Collyer, of Charlotte; Arthur R. Collyer, of Dansville, Ky.; and Thomas A. Collyer, of Manchester, Ga., also survive him. On the morning of September 16th Mr. Collyer was laid to rest in Riverside Cemetery, itself a memorial of his genius.

BILTMORE NURSERY

All who are interested in nursery work or beautiful natural surroundings regret to learn that Biltmore Nursery is gradually being closed out as one of the industries of the great Vanderbilt estate which Mrs. Vanderbilt does not wish to continue. The recent agricultural and horticultural fair held on the estate was unusually fine. Both Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Cornella were present and enthusiastically interested in the arrangement, management, premiums, etc.

A NEW ENEMY FOR AZALEAS

In collecting azaleas from woodlands for transplanting we have for some years found the stems of the older plants perforated by some insect, resulting in ugly bumps and swellings of the bark. The roots do not show any sign of molestation. So we decapitate the plants and in a year's time they have healthy young tops. Under nursery conditions we have never known any plants to have perforated stems. The insects evidently prefer woodland conditions.

Prof. Franklin Sherman, Jr., of our state department of agriculture, writes that while he has not positively identified the insect, "will say that it is close to a species (Lecaniodiaspis tessallata) which attacks the persimmon," and recommends kerosene emulsion.

ROSEBAY NURSERY.

Plainview Commercial Orchard

Plainview, Tex.—The Texas Land and Development Company has purchased 68,000 fruit trees from a nursery in Louisiana, Mo., to be planted on the commercial orchards around Plainview. This company is preparing 1,280 acres for orchards. In addition to the fruit trees they have also purchased 8,000 strawberry plants from Battle Creek, Mich., 3,000 grape vines from Fresno, Cal., and 1,000 forest trees of the nut variety.

The Florida Nursery and Trading Company, Mark Lanier manager, is incorporated in Florida; all its nursery lies in Florida, but the office is at Lockhart, Ala., although the place of business is at Paxton, Fla.

"You are issuing a splendid journal, covering the news of the trade from coast to coast."—E. S. WELCH, President American Association of Nurserymen.

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SEEDLINGS**

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Small Stock for Lining Out

We have this year grown hundreds of thousands of first class stock which will make you money when transplanted into your nursery.

**Berberis Thunbergii, Iboia Privet
and Amoor River Privet**

in all grades and sizes. Send us your list of wants for quotations.

AURORA NURSERIES
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"How to Grow Roses"

This little book, of 36 pages, was declared by Bishop Mills, before the audience assembled at Cornell University during Farmers' Week, to be "the best thing of the size I have ever seen." Price 10c. Single copies will be sent to members of the trade who mention American Fruits.

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Only exclusive Nursery Directory published. Every State, Canada and Foreign. Based on official sources. Revised to date.

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Can be supplied either plain or
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Our facilities for handling your
requisite are unexcelled.

Samples and prices are at the
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DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.
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Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

American Nut Groves—"American Fruits" Series

THE recent action of the Federal Horticultural Board on the subject of quarantine of chestnut nursery stock, as announced at the annual meeting of the Northern Nut Growers' Association has served to direct attention anew to the remarkable work done at the immense cultivated chestnut groves of Col. C. K. Sober, near Lewisburg, Pa. As shown by the letter from Acting Chairman George B. Sudworth, of the Federal Horticultural Board at Washington, which was read by President Smith at the Association meeting, the Board after a public hearing determined not to quarantine chestnut nursery stock for the purpose of preventing the distribution of the chestnut bark disease. The Board recommended that plantings of chestnut stock be carefully inspected for the presence of the disease.

Several weeks after this announcement was publicly made through a press notice issued by the Federal Horticultural Board Mr. Sudworth, who is the dendrologist of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, sent the following letter to Congressman B. K. Focht of Lewisburg, Pa.:

United States Department of Agriculture
FOREST SERVICE

Washington, August 30, 1915.
Hon. B. K. Focht, Lewisburg, Pa.

My Dear Mr. Focht: I have your letter of August 26, and I shall take pleasure in seeing to it that your suggestion on behalf of Mr. Sober's enterprise reaches the proper official of the Department of Agriculture. The Bureau of Plant Industry is directly concerned in nut culture and naturally interested in Mr. Sober's wonderful accomplishment along this line.

It was a matter of very great satisfaction to the members of the Federal Horticultural Board to find, on thorough investigation, that it was unnecessary to quarantine chestnut stock. After going over Mr. Sober's place with you the Board realized more fully than it was possible before how greatly such a quarantine would affect the industry Mr. Sober has built up.

With best wishes and kindest regards,
GEO. B. SUDWORTH,
Dendrologist.

The 800-acre farm, widely known as the Sober Chestnut Grove Stock Farm, on which Mr. Sober was born in 1842 and which came into his possession in 1897, lies in the beautiful Irish valley curving like the bottom of a great dish in an area two miles in width between spurs of the Allegheny mountains. The fine residence containing more than thirty rooms and the big stock barns whose spacious box stalls on either side of a wide corridor bespeak former activities in horse-breeding and racing, in connection with a \$14,000 half-mile track which is a feature of the farm, are on a commanding site in the very center of the valley. From the porches of the residence as far as the eye can reach to the right or left are seen the chestnut-covered slopes of the mountain spurs. One of these groves is more than a mile in length—some 6,000 feet by actual measurement. Other groves are in scattered acreages. And every tree is a grafted tree—grafted with the Sober Paragon chestnut stock, the Sober Paragon tree having been trade-marked March 23, 1908 under the direction of E. B. Moore, U. S. Commissioner of Patents who died last month, and the Sober Paragon chestnut having been trade-marked September 12, 1908.

ECONOMIC RESULTS

President J. Russell Smith, of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, who has visited the Sober groves and nurseries, in his argument for tree agriculture to take largely the place of the annual plowing of fields for the production of slender, seed-bearing stems of straw and its consequent labor, cites the great value of chestnut flour to the peasants of Italy, France and Spain. Mr. Sober believes that the future of the chestnut in Pennsylvania and other states is as promising as in Italy. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is much interested in what has been done by Mr. Sober to transform great areas of untillable mountain land into valuable crop-producing land. It has been suggested that a Federal experiment station be established at the Sober groves for the purpose of making special study of the chestnut industry and supplementing the investigation entered into by the Department officials in the summer. Sober Paragon chestnuts sell at five to twelve dollars a bushel; but it is declared that when they become more plentiful if the price should be as low as \$2.50 per bushel they will pay better than wheat.

EIGHTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE

From early youth, when he had broached the subject of chestnut grafting to his father and had been chided for such an impractical thought, Mr. Sober cherished the notion and when in 1897 he had the power to put his belief into practice he went at it on a broad scale. Like the sides of mountain ranges throughout Pennsylvania and in other states, those of his farm had been denuded

Chestnut Trees for Nurserymen

In a few years nurserymen will be propagating chestnut trees in large quantities to supply a demand which is now being created by some of the progressive nurserymen of the country.

Eighteen years of specializing enables the undesigned to propagate successfully in great quantity the

Sober Paragon Chestnut

Sweet as the native
nut and much larger

Bears second year from graft. Commercially profitable in five years. Commission men's demand is ten times stronger than the supply, and increasing.

**Let me bear the burden
of propagating worries**

I will supply the stock if you will sell it. Have 300,000 prime grafted trees and many more coming on. Sober Paragon nursery stock brings highest prices. Prominent nurserymen are taking it now. Write at once for particulars. Can ship promptly.

C. K. SOBER, Lewisburg, Pa.

NUT TREES

Pecans, Japan and Black Walnuts, seedlings and budded trees. Get my wholesale prices before you buy supply for fall deliveries. My root pruned, Pennsylvania Grown trees have good lateral roots—not the long tap roots as usually grown and sent out. Such stock pleases your customers and is satisfactory to handle because your customers get **RESULTS**.

J. F. JONES, The Nut Tree Specialist

LANCASTER, PA.

AMERICAN FRUITS Directory of Nurserymen 1915 EDITION

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Directory of Nursery and Horticultural Associations.
Nursery Inspection Officials in all the States
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of valuable pine, oak and chestnut and under second growth timber were considered practically as waste places. Gradually he cleared large tracts of forest land and on the sturdy sprouts which sprung up around the chestnut stumps he grafted the Paragon originated by W. L. Shaffer of Germantown, Pa., from a nut supposed to have been brought to this country from Europe, perhaps from France or Spain, and comparing favorably in sweetness and delicacy of flavor with the native chestnut, with the marked advantage of size. The work thus begun eighteen years ago has continued with increased vigor and is still in progress. The chestnut grows rapidly and the grafted trees as produced by Mr. Sober are precocious bearers. He has had trees bear at 18 months from the graft. All over the farm little trees planted last year are bearing this fall. Trees five, six, seven and eight years old are commercially profitable; that is to say, from such trees and some that are older Mr. Sober harvested last year 3,000 bushels of chestnuts. This year his crop will be about the same. Every bushel is practically sold and he could dispose of ten times as many nuts if he had them. A decade hence these groves will be producing many times the present crop. Among the orders received at the farm during the visit we are describing was one from Seattle, Wash., for a carload of the nuts.

PIONEER WORK

When one views these clean, thrifty heavily-bearing chestnut trees he sees only the results; he does not see any indication of the difficulties which a pioneer must surmount. Step by step Mr. Sober has met these difficulties and thus has blazed the

way for all who are to follow. Only his indomitable perseverance and his ready original methods have time and again changed failure to success. His motto is: "If one method fails, try another." It is doubtful that he has ever been completely balked. All over his farm are practical evidences of his original thought in the face of obstacles. He is the inventor of a number of devices, only a portion of which have to do with chestnut culture; but among the latter is his chestnut threshing machine which threshes a bushel of nuts in fifty-four seconds. This machine was illustrated on page 56 of the second volume of the *American Nut Journal*. Chestnut grafting is a subject upon which Mr. Sober has expended much time and study. He uses now only the tongue graft method. Budding the chestnut is not successful. He used grafting wax of the consistency of soft putty. His demonstration of his method of grafting, for the benefit of his visitor last month, was particularly interesting; for a large measure of his success in chestnut growing hinges on this operation. Indeed, so important is this branch of the industry that he has offered to bear the burden of propagation for nurserymen, most of whom are inexperienced in this particular work, and to supply nursery trees successfully grafted and brought to salable age. This offer is being accepted by some of the largest nursery concerns in the country who are advertising the Sober Paragon trees extensively and are procuring their supply from him.

California Walnut Crop

The lowest prices on walnuts established in many seasons were announced October 1, by C. Thorpe, manager of the California Walnut Growers' Association, after a meeting of the association's directors at 823 Traction avenue, Los Angeles. The decrease in price, according to the statement, is due to a 40 per cent increase, in crop over that of last year, which, it is predicted, will make the returns to the growers the largest in the history of the industry.

Soft-shelled walnuts of the No. 1 grade will market at 13.6 cents a pound; No. 2's at 10.6 cents, "jumbos" at 16.6 cents, and budded at 17 cents. "The necessity of moving the larger crop makes these prices advisable," said Mr. Thorpe. He continued:

"The growers were almost unanimous in their agreement, as they wanted to avoid the possibility of carry-overs. The return to the growers, it is estimated, will amount to \$3,500,000 or \$4,000,000. Last year it was \$2,700,000.

"California produces more walnuts than any other country except France. When the recent plantings come into bearing it will take first place.

"The experiment, began August 1, of shipping our product in one and two-pound packages has met with encouraging success. We have already sold 3,000,000 such packages, and have reason to believe that

If it relates to the Nursery Trade it is in "American Fruits."

soon all California walnuts will be sold in this way.

"The wisdom of the method is apparent. California nuts are of a higher quality than any other, but formerly no one knew that they came from California. English walnuts, bought in the bulk, are supposed by many to come from England. Now the consumer will know how to buy, our product being labeled as California grown.

"We handle 75 per cent of the California crop."

Chestnut in Kansas

Kansas has never been known as the chestnut state, but it took a gold medal for the finest chestnuts at the St. Louis world's fair, and they were grown not far from Wellington.

Last month W. A. Maxey, of the Wellington Produce Company, was in Haysville on business with J. F. Fagar & Son, orchardists. To his surprise he learned that right there they raised the chestnuts that took the gold medal at St. Louis. Mr. Fagar satisfied his curiosity by driving him to the orchard, about a half a mile above Haysville, where he saw 50 beautiful and healthy chestnut trees just beginning to bear. The burs yield from two to four nuts each, and some were sent a few weeks ago to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

W. C. Reed, Vincennes Nurseries, Vincennes, Ind., last month received an order from Maldstone, England, for budded pecan trees and budded chestnut trees.

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Camellias, home-grown
Azaleas India, home grown
Teas' Weeping Mulberry, extra heavy
Lilacs, best named sorts
Grafted Wistarias, 2 to 4 years old
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The Nurseries—Established 1820

HOUNSLOW,

ENGLAND

Nurseries and Orchards in the Argentine Republic

WALTER FISHER in Pan American Union Bulletin

THE apple is little grown in Argentina at the present time. The mountains of Cordoba, lying in about the same latitude south as does New Orleans in the north, and about 400 miles by a straight line due northwest of Buenos Aires in the interior of the country, once produced large quantities of apples said to have been of good quality. The region is subtropical in its location and only the high altitude with its resulting low temperatures could have made apple growing possible, but at the present time the apple has practically disappeared from the Cordoba Mountains. In the islands near Tigre, an hour by train from Buenos Aires, where the almost frostless subtropical climate would be considered most unfavorable for the growth of the apple, the apple is still most largely grown at present. The inundations caused largely by the meeting of the waters of the river and the tides and the isolation of the orchards probably do much to prevent the development and spread of the woolly aphis, a pest which has attacked nearly every apple tree in the Republic and which is undoubtedly responsible for the extermination of the apple from Cordoba. The variety most seen in the markets is a medium-sized, somewhat flattened green apple with brown blotches bearing the rather inelegant but very descriptive name of "cara sucia" or "dirty face." It seems to be also the variety imported so largely from Uruguay and is evidently a good keeper, as it is found on sale as late as November (May).

Argentine fruit growers and nurserymen have not been oblivious to what is going on in their line in other parts of the world. A hasty glance into any Argentine nursery catalogue or a look into private collections will easily prove this. There are several large and many small nurseries owned and worked principally by Italians or their descendants, using generally the same stocks as we do here. Many American varieties are already listed, but they are obtained for the most part indirectly via Italy or France, countries which already supply the majority of the varieties handled by them. There is a regular agency for New Zealand trees in Buenos Aires, where the stock is gaining in favor over that imported from Europe or North America, as the identity of seasons does away with so many difficulties in transplanting. Chilean nurseries are often patronized for the same reason and on account of their proximity. New Zealand ap-

ple trees sell at 1 peso (\$0.42) apiece, in large or small quantities. The Government is doing something to help promote the wider planting of fruit trees. Aside from a large school, with a station for viticulture, in Mendoza, other agricultural schools, such as those of San Juan and Cordoba, have a horticultural department giving special attention to instruction in fruit growing. Unfortunately the tendency in some of these places with European instructors is to give undue attention to the espalier type of training and pruning, so much in vogue in gardens and yards in the thickly settled parts of western Europe and which has no practical application in a new and sparsely settled country. The section of markets of the Federal department of agriculture is endeavoring to establish co-operative action among fruit growers, with the object of eliminating the middleman. A few years ago the Argentine department of agriculture imported a large consignment of nursery stock, containing nearly a hundred varieties, from a firm in the United States. In this shipment there were about 30 kinds of apples alone, which were all saved in spite of having arrived in midsummer under very trying conditions for the plants. And in this connection it might be well to advise those wishing to export nursery stock to the extreme south to dig only well-matured plants in the late fall or early spring; keep in cold storage until March or May, according to whether the plants are destined for the warmer or colder latitudes, allowing thus about a month for the voyage and the arrival of the shipment in the fall of the Southern Hemisphere.

There is undoubtedly a future for the production of apples in all that part of Argentina south of the Rio Colorado, or which used to be known as Patagonia, wherever water for irrigation is available and wherever communication with Buenos Aires is possible. By the time orchards could come into bearing, some of the railroads probably will have been extended to tap the almost inexhaustible timber regions of southern Chile, not far distant, and thus have opened up a supply of material suitable for the making of boxes and barrels. Just to the west of Rio Negro, in the Territory of Neuquen, and where there are also many fertile valleys fit for cultivation, wild apple trees have been known as far back as over a hundred years ago to bear large quantities of good fruit and to be growing throughout a

large district; all probably descended and spread by natural means from a few trees planted by the Jesuit missionaries more than a century before. Although no American varieties are known to be bearing in that region at the present time, judging from the data of the climatic table given above, from the remarkable spread and thriftiness of the wild apples found there, and further from the appearance and behavior of both apple and pear trees in the Rio Negro Valley, one is led to conclude that the great market varieties of the irrigated sections of the Western States will succeed there. These would then find a ready market at high prices in Buenos Aires and other towns of the Republic, and even in Uruguay and South Brazil, not competing with but following apples of the same grade now imported from the United States.

A True Michigan Story

S. L. Conrad bought an Allegan, Mich., orchard six years ago for \$2,000. Those who lived in that vicinity and knew of the unprofitable orchard referred to him as an easy mark, and the parable of the fool and his money was in their minds and on their lips.

But S. L. Conrad was a farmer who used his brains as well as his hands. He cleaned up the orchard and trimmed and sprayed the trees and gave just such careful attention to ground and trees as is necessary in order to secure success in any other line of action.

He sold the first crop of apples from the orchard for more than he paid for the entire property, and a few weeks ago he sold the entire orchard to G. H. Karricote, of Detroit, for \$15,000.

And that which has been actually true of the experience of the Allegan county orchard and its owner is prospectively true of a thousand other orchards in Michigan.

Big Alabama Orange Development

One of the most encouraging things connected with the development of Mobile and Baldwin counties, Alabama, and the entire gulf coast country has been the rapid planting of orange orchards. In the past four years over 30,000 acres in this region have been set out in Satsumas. On this acreage two and one-half million trees have been set out. Last fall 750 acres were cleared and 750,000 trees were set out. The year before 1,000,000 trees were planted, and the business of the nurseries is growing so rapidly that they are constantly expanding their output and others are coming in to participate in the business.

* The fig crop has been successful in the Alvin district and thousands of cases of preserves have been shipped to northern and eastern markets.

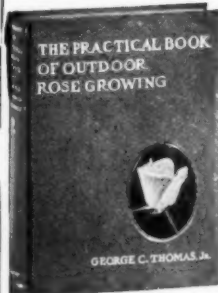
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Plant Breeding on the Pacific Coast

In his discussion of plant breeding problems before the American Genetic Association, at its Berkeley, Cal., meeting, as reported in the *Journal of Heredity*, Prof. C. I. Lewis, Corvallis, Oregon, said:

"We need a walnut that is immune from the ravages of the walnut blight. We need pears which can survive the attack of the fire blight. We need cherries that are never attacked by gummosis. We need prunes, especially in the Northwest, that mature earlier, are sweeter, and, if possible, larger. We need a red apple in the spring. While it is true that we have the Winesap, it is nevertheless a fact that the Winesap is very exacting in its requirements and is restricted to a rather limited area. We need an apple of wide adaptability, such as the Ben Davis, but having at the same time the qualities of the Esopus (Spitzenberg) or the Winesap, and this apple to be in its prime for the late winter or early spring market. We need cherries which escape the rainy season. Especially do we need a flesh-colored cherry of better shipping quality than is possessed by any variety we have at the present time. These are only a few of the suggestions that could be made for the practical plant breeder.

"The men who are working in the field of genetics on the Pacific coast at the present time can be divided into two great classes. The first class may be called that of the plant-lover, or so-called practical professional breeder. The aim of these men is to produce some new plant by chance or otherwise. Most of the fruits or horticultural products that have been obtained so far have come very largely by accident. I refer to the work of the Lewelling brothers, Hoskins, Logan, Burbank, Father Schoener, and many others who might be mentioned. I would in no way belittle the work of these pioneers in our field. They have contributed some of the world's choicest fruits. To Burbank we owe much; he has shown us the possibility of obtaining great variation in plants by change of environment, has taught us the value of working with large numbers and has demonstrated a wonderful aptitude and ability in segregating the valuable plants from the hosts of worthless.

"One cannot help feeling, however, how much better it would be if, in connection with the origin of such cherries as the Lambert and Bing, something could be known in regard to their parentage, and the tendency of these parents to produce such fruit. Such facts would make a contribution to plant breeding well worth while, as we would have laid down fundamental foundation stones for future investigators to build on.

"The second class of workers are our experiment station workers, research men, so to speak, who fall naturally into several divisions. First, there are those men who devote their time largely to testing certain theories of evolution; to working out certain laws of heredity; men who are attacking the fundamental problems of genetics, those which deal with the very principles of the science. A goodly number of such men will be found on the Pacific coast who will be willing to devote their lives to this work.

"Second, there are those men who are dealing with problems of a somewhat indirect nature, but having a close relation to the fundamental problems of genetics. I mention the pollination studies, such as

have been conducted at Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station. Some of these studies have already been published in four bulletins.

"The work on the cherry has been of special interest to plant breeders, since it has shown that in the Northwest, at least, the possibility of using the Napoleon (Royal Ann), the Lambert, and the Bing is somewhat restricted, as they are sterile, and are also intersterile, so that wherever cherry seedlings are produced, they will not come as the result of crosses of these three varieties, but may come from the crossing of these varieties with others of perhaps not as great commercial value. Then there is a splendid work that Shamel is doing in southern California on the bud variation studies of citrus.

"A third class consists of those workers who are forced to take up some problem having for its aim a definite commercial need, but coupled with foundation studies in genetics. I refer to the work that Webber has done with the citrus fruits, cotton, etc., to the work with the pear that is being done at the Southern Oregon Experiment Station where over twenty species of *Pyrus* have been collected, and where over 1,000 varieties of pears are being tested, to note first, their resistance to the fire blight, and secondly, to work out their value as parents in producing immune or resistant varieties of pears.

"Other work is being done at the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station with apples, cherries, prunes, etc., much along the same line as that which is being done with

the pears, but of course with different aims."

Southeast's Business Stride

Under date of Oct. 18th Industrial Index said:

The Southeast has swung into its business stride and is happy on the way. It is happy over the large and increasing volume of present business and over the substantial prospects of continued improvement in the near future. It is happy in the belief that the coming year will bring it a larger measure of prosperity.

This belief is by no means founded wholly upon what may occur in Europe or what may happen in other parts of this country, even. The South is finding itself.

The good prices which are being received for cotton are causing selling generally, not only of cotton produced this year, but also of large amounts held from last year. Cotton is bringing millions of dollars into the South, and because of changed conditions, a greater percentage of cotton money will remain in the South, to be spent and invested here, than ever before. This is true because great quantities of corn and other grain have been grown in the South and more live stock has been raised than ever before in the history of this section. The millions which heretofore have been sent elsewhere for these things will be kept at home.

A total of thirty-seven new corporations were formed during the week with minimum capital stocks aggregating \$716,000.

Present indications point to a big increase in the orchard acreage of the Hollister valley, California, with this winter's planting of young trees. One agent for a San Jose nursery reports the sale of \$1000 worth of apricot and prune stock.

THE VERY BEST

Apple Trees, one and two years
Grapes
Cherry

Rhubarb
Peach

True Myatt's Linnaeus, Divided Roots
Kieffer Pear

Shade and Ornamental Trees

American Elm
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Carolina Poplar

Bechtel's Flg. Crab 4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 6 ft.
Catalpa Bungei, straight stems
Catalpa Speciosa
Honey Locust, Thornless and Common
Tulip Tree
Volga Poplar
Texas Umbrella

Ornamental Shrubs

Althea
Calycanthus
Cydonia Japonica
Cornus Siberica
Deutzia
Eleagnus
Forsythia
Upright Honeysuckle

Berberry, Purple Leaved and Thunbergii
Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora
Hydrangea Paniculata
Lilac, Common and Named Sorts
Philadelphus
Spirea
Virburnum
Weigelia

Privet

California and Amoor River, hardy

Roses

Excelsa, a fine crimson Rambler
Dorothy Perkins

White Dorothy Perkins

Forest Tree Seedlings

Apple Seedlings

Apple Grafts

J. H. SKINNER & CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS

68,000 Trees and Each One Numbered

Prominent business and professional men of Tacoma and Seattle recently visited the largest single unit irrigated apple orchard in the world, in the Okanogan country, the property of the Boston-Okanogan Apple company.

The party was met at Okanogan by a delegation headed by C. C. Richardson, president of the Okanogan Commercial club; N. E. Whitworth, president of the Commercial bank; O. H. Woody, editor of the Independent; Dr. C. S. Emory and others and taken in automobiles to Boston Heights. The day was occupied in inspecting the 600-acre apple orchard, coming into bearing this year. The orchard holds 68,000 trees and is regarded as a model apple farm.

EVERY TREE NUMBERED

Every tree on the place is numbered and should attention be needed at a certain tree the tree readily can be reached. The sanitary barn has various economic and labor saving devices, such as ventilators, automatic drainage cups, to save leading stock to water, shower baths for horses and other practical devices. Gov. Lister recently visited the orchard and declared the barn the most complete and practical barn in the Northwest.

A half million dollars of Boston money has been spent on the reclaiming and development of the 703 acres embraced in the project. None of the land is for sale, it is said. Only six varieties of apples have been planted, half Winesaps, one-sixth Staymans, one-sixth Delicious and the balance Jonathan, Rome Beauties and a few Winter Bananas, and 45 acres in pears. One-third of the trees were planted in 1911, one-third

in 1912 and one-third in 1913, and the oldest are coming into bearing this year. Within the next several years this one orchard will raise and ship 600 carloads, or more than all the other farms on the entire Okanogan branch road of 135 miles, running from Wenatchee north to the boundary line, are shipping this year.

HUGE STORAGE RESERVOIR

The water supply is derived from Loop Loop creek, which has been diverted through flumes into Leader lake. The lake has been dammed and is used as a huge storage reservoir, furnishing an ample supply of water for all purposes by gravity. There are 14 miles of underground pipe line of the project for the distribution of water. A club has been erected for employees where they can go when off duty.

Further developments of a substantial character are under way or planned, including houses for employees and a spur track one mile long to avoid drayage of the heavy future product to the railroad.

Texas May Be an Apple State

In the opinion of a fruit expert who has recently toured Texas, that state may take a prominent place among the apple-producing states of the Union.

Notwithstanding disappointments, experimentation has been going on in North and North-Central Texas until today these sections have some exceptionally fine orchards which will bear heavily this year. Some of these orchards are kept up after the most scientific methods and will produce a high quality of fruit. The orchards of the Whites-

boro Fruit Company at Whitesboro, Tex., are a model in their arrangement.

Probably Erath county has more acreage given over to apple growing than any other county in Texas. There is one orchard of 600 acres at Stephenville which last year produced several hundred carloads of Jonathan and Ben Davis apples which were of fine size and color. This orchard will have a big crop of apples this year and for the first time much of the fruit will be graded and packed in boxes.

There is in the vicinity of Dublin, Le Leon and Gorman some 800 acres in apples, and the crop this year is said to be unusually fine, with some 60,000 to 70,000 bushels to market. The crop consists principally of Winesaps, Jonathan and Ben Davis varieties which have proven best adapted for that section. Near Dublin is the orchard of J. M. Higginbotham, who is an acknowledged authority on apple growing.

There are other larger orchards in West Texas, especially those near Fort Stockton, which are being well cared for and which promises to produce heavily this year. Gaines county, bordering on New Mexico, also has some fine orchards which year after year have been successful in carrying off the prize at the state fair.

Those who are deeply interested in apple growing in Texas assert that the industry is just in its infancy, although the experimental stage has been passed and they say that within a few years West Texas apples will be as widely and favorably known throughout the country as are East Texas peaches.

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Berberis Thumbergii—Purpurea and Vulgaris

Peonies—Thirty Varieties

Phlox—Fifteen Varieties

Pot Grown Evergreens—We ship them with pot ball attached. They will transplant as readily this fall and next spring.

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Large Quantities for the Coming Season's Trade

Heavy Vines for Retail Trade

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Good Nursery Publicity

While the American Association of Nurserymen is considering through its publicity committee plans for increasing the demand for nursery stock, at least one paper in Kansas has taken the matter up editorially. The Topeka Capital said in a recent issue:

The Missouri Valley Orchard, containing 800 acres and one of the largest in the west, was sold by the Minnesota owners to Joseph T. Gilbert, of New York yesterday. This orchard is in the southern part of Leavenworth county, five miles north of Tonganoxie. It is an orchard of young apple trees that are just commencing to bear fruit. There is a good crop on the orchard this year. There is a mortgage of \$80,000 on the property and it is said that the new owner assumed this and paid \$200,000 besides. There was \$206 in internal revenue stamps put on the deed, indicating that \$280,000 was the price paid for the property. This is the largest amount of revenue stamps ever put on a legal document here under the present war tax. It is said to be the plan of the New York owner of the orchard to divide it into twenty acre tracts and sell the property off in that manner. Some New York fruit growers are said to be ready to come out here and make purchases of the land.

To which the Courier, of Winfield, Kan., home of the Winfield Nurseries, says:

This same thing can be done better right here in Cowley county. The fruit land in the Arkansas Valley is the best in the world. If Winfield capitalists would buy a thousand acres of it, have it set with Joe Moncrief's pedigreed trees, then sell it out to actual residents in 20 acre tracts they could make big money on their investment—quadruple the population of the Arkansas Valley and the trade of Winfield. Here's an enterprise worthy of the very best efforts of our Commercial Club and of the far-seeing capitalists of this city. Investments in an orchard company, intelligently directed should return 12 to 15 per cent per annum to the investor beside quadrupling the population of the Valley and doubling Winfield's trade. Why not take hold of it?

Instance of Nursery Publicity

W. F. Schell, Wichita, Kan., secures publicity for the nursery business, as shown by the following in the Wichita, Kan., Eagle:

Wonders of the yard and garden are shown at Wichita's big fair by the Wichita Nursery, W. F. Schell proprietor, propagator and grower of fruit and ornamental trees and distributor of fine seeds.

Special kinds and the leading varieties of apple, peach, cherry, plum and other fruit trees are shown, including a one-year-old apple tree from bud nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter.

"Everbearing" strawberries, "Progressive" and "Superb" varieties which may be grown in this soil and climate from May until frost; improved Montmorency cherries "Kaiser Wilhelm" apples, originating in Germany, first grown in Kansas by W. F. Beard of Lincoln county, a very large apple; "Avocado" or "Cactus" pears, especially fine pomegranates, Japanese persimmons and quinces predominate in the tasteful display of the good and beautiful things of the vegetable and arboreal world.

The booth is decorated with hanging ferns, including the Rosedale Hybrid, a fern of especially thick foliage. A Carolina poplar of one year's growth, nearly nine feet high, is much noted by visitors. Two Irish junipers more than seven feet high stand at the entrance to the booth, which is in charge of C. N. Shigley.

Edward Yaggy, of the Yaggy plantation, Hutchinson, Kansas, said: "Three or four frosty nights just ahead of apple-picking adds 25 cents a bushel to the value of the crop. We are having ideal weather this fall. The Jonathans took on the finest color and the Winesaps are coloring in fine shape, too. It is still and frosty nights and clear weather that we want."

Nurserymen report that on account of an unusually wet season the cost of cultivating nursery stock has been from 20 to 30 per cent greater than usual.

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Completely Revised
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Manual of Fruit Insects

BY M. V. SLINGERLAND and C. R. CROSBY

This book is a full and practical account of the insects which attack fruits—the enemies of the apple, pear, peach, plum, bush fruits, grapes, strawberries and cranberries. The authors give the life history of each insect, describe the injuries which it inflicts and make recommendations as to the means of control, primarily from the standpoint of the commercial grower. The more than four hundred illustrations in the volume were made largely from photographs taken by Professor Slingerland.

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IT MEANS MUCH

It is a certificate of good character to have your advertisements admitted to the columns of

AMERICAN FRUITS

because an effort is made to exclude advertisements of a questionable character and those that decoy and deceive

EVERY NURSERYMAN SHOULD BECOME A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Our present membership is less than five hundred, and before the meeting at Milwaukee it should be one thousand. Every reputable nurseryman in the country should become a member of American Association of Nurserymen NOW. He owes it to the trade, to the common good, and HE OWES IT TO HIMSELF. Our new plans are builded on CO-OPERATION, and the nurseryman who joins hands with the organization, puts his shoulder to the wheel and does his part, will receive benefits far in excess of the cost to him in dollars and cents. Let our aim be to make the National Association the most efficient possible working organization, serving the nurserymen of America in whatever way the future may direct, making all state and district organizations auxiliary thereto, and my conviction is that before many years have passed the nursery interests of America will rank with other industrial enterprises. One thousand men working to a single purpose can accomplish results where five hundred will fail, therefore my plea to all nurserymen is to become active, aggressive members of the National organization.

May I again say that the thing most needed at this time is the co-operation of every nurseryman, whether doing a business of \$50,000 per annum or a business of \$5,000. What the Executive Committee shall strive for is to make nursery products worth one hundred cents on the dollar, to stabilize nursery products, if you please, and thereby to make the nurserymen a more prosperous and happy people. With this laudable aim in view, is there any reason why a single reputable nurseryman should withhold his support? Join the Association today and begin a campaign of boosting. As Executive Committeeman from the Southwest, I intend to personally extend to every worthy nurseryman in my territory an urgent invitation to join forces with the American Association, and I hope every other committeeman will do the same.

CRITICISM OF REORGANIZATION

As was expected, some of our friends who were not present at the Detroit meeting are criticising the "precipitate" (?) action of the convention in adopting such progressive amendments to the constitution. This criticism is good, for if the plan will not withstand fair and unprejudiced criticism it is worthless. Let us remember, however, when we sit down to write a criticism of the Convention's new constitution three things: First, that everyone who had given any thought to the question was in accord on one proposition, i. e., that something was needed, that the association was marking time. Therefore, when this plan for reorganizing was presented, IT WAS THE ONLY THING BEFORE THE CONVENTION. Second, that a committee of twelve men was selected to go over the whole plan and make a report to the convention the day following. This committee of twelve men labored many hours over the new constitution and by-laws and made to the convention a unanimous report that the constitution as reported be adopted. Third, after hours of discussion where every phase of the new plan was criticised, and after each section of the constitution was read and re-read—"line upon line, and precept upon precept"—the report of the committee was adopted by practically the unanimous vote of perhaps seventy-five per cent. of the 1915 membership, and the new constitution became the organic law of the American Association of Nurserymen. With these facts before us, may we not accept the plan that has been worked out for us, give it an honest trial, and, if it needs further amending, which it will, let this be a matter for future consideration. To be sure, it is not perfect and it may not be as near perfect as it would have been had its framers been different men, but it was the best that this committee was capable of and is worthy a fair and impartial trial.

J. R. MAYHEW.

The Georgia peach crop this year was moved to market by 187 special trains operated on fast passenger schedules, there being 3,636 cars handled and nearly every train was run on time.

Holland crops of pears and apples are unusually heavy. Growers are selling these fruits at less than an American cent per pound.

Cuthbert Red Raspberry Plants, Miller, Thompson Early, Hansell, Early King
A Large Line of Grapes and Currants
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Wisconsin Horticultural Society Report—
For 1915. Edited by the secretary, Frederic Craneheld. Illustrated. Cloth; 8vo. pp. 105. With membership in society, 50 cents.

The transactions of the society at its last annual meeting are here presented in full. Both ornamental and fruit culture are considered in the articles presented, with illustrations. The report includes a list of fruits recommended for culture in Wisconsin; also trees and shrubs, as well as a list of shrubs found not satisfactory in Wisconsin.

The only fruit, says a new publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 685, which equals the persimmon in its value as a food is the date. Nevertheless many persons with fine persimmon trees in their possession are allowing the fruit to go to waste either through ignorance of the many uses to which it may be put or through prejudice. There is a saying in the persimmon country that persimmons are "good for dogs, hogs, and

'possums.'" This, however, is declared to be a gross injustice to a very valuable product.

One reason for the neglect of this fruit is the mistaken idea that persimmons are unfit to eat until they have been touched by frost. As a matter of fact much of the best fruit is lost each year because it ripens and falls to the ground where, not being touched by frost, it is left to rot. Such persimmons as are not edible before frost comes are a late variety of the fruit and the reason that they pucker the mouth is because they have not yet ripened. In general the best fruit are those that ripen just before the leaves fall.

At the present time the most common use for the fruit in the persimmon belt, which extends from Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas westward through Missouri and Arkansas, is as food for hogs. It can, however, be made up into a large number of very palatable products for human consumption. To be on the safe side it is well to add a half teaspoonful of baking soda to each cupful of persimmon pulp whenever the fruit is subjected to heat. This does away with all risk of astringency, the quality in unripe persimmons which produces the well-known puckering of the mouth. If the fruit is perfectly ripe this precaution is not necessary, but as there is always the possibility of some green fruit finding its way into the pulp it is usually advisable.

The Department of Agriculture has published a number of recipes for the use of persimmons in cooking. It may be that nurserymen will soon be called upon for persimmon trees for planting in large quantities.

The Puyallup & Sumner Fruit Growers' association, Puyallup, Wash., will soon establish an analytical research laboratory, for the examination of all fruit juices, sugars and flavors used by the association in the manufacture of its products. Uniformity will be obtained by analysis of the products used.

Five Berrien, Mich., fruit handlers were arrested last month on the charge of violating the packing law of the state.

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